The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months. } VOL. XIV. THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1842. No. 1644. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *Collector, Sydney*; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain*; MR. JOHN LISCOMBE, *Bathurst*; MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor*; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta*; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi*; *Campbelltown*; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith*; MR. R. DAVISON, *Wollongong*; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn*; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis*; MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan*; MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains*; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool*; MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO HUNTER RIVER.
REDUCED FARES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Company's Iron Steam Boats continue their trips as hitherto, viz.:—
From Sydney, at ten o'clock P.M.
From Morpeth, at eight o'clock A.M.
FARES { Saloon 10s. / Fore Cabin 7s. 6d.
FREIGHT—10s. per ton.
FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, August 23. 2594

For Newcastle and Port Macquarie.

THE Port Macquarie steam Packet *MAITLAND*. William Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf, for the above ports THIS EVENING, the 25th instant at 6 P.M. 2624

STEAMER to KIAMA & JERVIS BAY.

THE *SOPHIA JANE* will leave Jaques's Wharf, for Kiama, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, and will call as usual at Wollongong. The *Sophia Jane* will sail for South Huskinson, Jervis Bay, on the first Thursday in the ensuing Month, and, as usual, calling at Wollongong and Kiama.
August 26. 2629

"*SEAHORSE*" STEAM SHIP.
Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney for Port Phillip, on Saturday the 17th September, and return from Williams Town (Port Phillip), on Saturday the 24th, calling at George Town both going and returning. Further information obtained on application to
BOYD and CO.,
52 Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

FOR PATERSON RIVER.

THE REGULAR TRADER *JANE WILLIAMS*, is now laying at Hughes and Hosking's Wharf, and is ready to take in cargo for the above River. As most of the freight is engaged she will positively sail on Monday afternoon.
All freights payable here either to the master, on board, or to Mr. Thomas Magner, Agent, Market-street West. 2618

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE Regular Trader and fast-sailing Schooner *HOPE*, will leave this Wharf for the above Port, on Friday next, the 26th instant.
To follow in ten days after, the Schooner *PATERSON*.
These vessels being constant in the trade, every facility will be offered for the accommodation of Passengers and Goods. Apply to J. H. Sawyer; or, to
E. M. STOREY.
Union Wharf, August 22.
*** Agents at the Clarence River, Messrs. Hewitt and Burton. 2575

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
SCHOONER *SALLY*.

THE above-named schooner will sail for the Clarence River in a few days. For freight or passage apply to Robert Grimwood, the master, on board, at Mr. Kellick's Wharf; to Mr. William Ede, Argyle-street; or to Mr. John Davies, of the Audit Office. 2375

FOR MORETON BAY,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine first class Schooner *EDWARD*, John Chambers, master, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and will be quickly despatched. The *Edward* is a remarkably fine sea boat, and offers a good opportunity for Passengers. Apply to the Master, on board, or to
THOMAS AGARS,
62 Kent-street, North.

For Melbourne, Port Phillip.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner *THOMAS LORD*, Brown, master, now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf. For freight and passage apply to the Master on board, or
CAMPBELL & Co., George-street.
Campbell's Wharf, August 12. 2057

PORT PHILLIP.

THE well-known fast-sailing brig *CHRISTINA*, will sail for the above port on the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to
A. B. SMITH & CO., Sussex-street.
26

For Nelson and Port Nicholson.

THE A 1 BARQUE *EAGLE*, J. M. Buckley, Esq., commander, will sail from Newcastle the first week in September. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board the vessel, to Captain Buckley, or to
WILLIS, SANDEMAN, and CO., Charlotte-place.
Two or three Stockmen of good character may obtain a free steerage passage for their services. 2328

FOR LAUNCESTON,
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE PACKET BRIG *WILLIAM*, Le Grand, Commander.
J. THOM, Agent.
Thom's Wharf, August 22. 2573

For Port Nicholson Direct.

THE FINE BARQUE *REGIA*, Captain Kyle, will sail positively on Saturday, the 27th instant. For freight or passage apply to
MR. JOHN JONES, Jones's Wharf.
Sydney, August 18. 2400

For the Bay of Islands and Auckland.
A CHARTERED VESSEL.

THE fine fast sailing brig *NIMROD*, 174 tons, has room for about thirty tons of goods, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to Mr. John Milne, Milne's Wharf, Gas Works, or to
J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.
August 2. 1563

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE A 1, PACKET BRIG *BRISTOLIAN*, 160 tons, Captain C. A. Thomas, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; to W. Drake and Co., or to
J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.
August . 2329

Notice to Shippers and Passengers.
FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE Regular Trader, Schooner *SHAMROCK*, is under positive engagement to sail on Thursday, the 25th instant. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to
J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.
Sydney, August 18. 2330

Notice to Passengers and Shippers.

THE *WILMOT*, 687 tons register, Captain Ninian Miller, will sail for Java on the 21st instant, and will touch at Port Essington, Timor, and Lombock, should encouragement offer. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.
N.B. A Box, marked R under CP, No. 4, shipped at London, remains on board to be claimed.
NINIAN MILLER.
Sydney, 9th August. 1842

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
With immediate despatch.

THE remarkably fine fast sailing clipper brig *WILLIAM FULCHER*, A 1, 250 tons, G. P. Steains, commander, having nearly all her dead weight engaged, affords an eligible opportunity to shippers of wool. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to
F. MITCHELL & CO.; or to
J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street
2492

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing SHIP *CANDAHAR*, 642 tons burthen, John P. Ridley, commander. For particulars apply to Captain Ridley, on board, or to
THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
2306 Fort-street

GRAND ORATORIO in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society.

PATRONS.
His Excellency the Governor,
His Honor the Chief Justice,
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces,
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
Alexr. M'Leay, Esq., President of the Benevolent Society,
Colonel Baker, 80th Regiment.

SUPERINTENDING COMMITTEE.
Colonel Barney,
Major Christie,
James Donnithorne, Esq.,
A. a'Beckett, Esq.,
W. H. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Lieutenant O'Connell,
G. Cooper Turner, Esq.,
R. Windeyer, Esq.,

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
Mr. Leggatt,
Mr. Johnson,
Mr. E. Scrase,
Mr. Cole,
Mr. Deacon,
Mr. J. P. Deane.

TREASURER,
Mr. Waller.

SECRETARY
Mr. W. B. Boyce.

On Wednesday, the 31st of August next, HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO of the MESSIAH will be performed in aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, in the Royal Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, on which occasion the following professional performers have kindly offered their gratuitous assistance—Mrs. S. W. Wallace, Messrs. Leggatt, Johnson, Deane, E. Deane, Griffiths, Allen, Worgan, and Egerton.

The Chorus will consist of 20 trebles, 12 altos, 14 tenors, 16 basses.

The Orchestra will consist of 5 first violins, 6 second violins, 4 violas, 4 violoncellos, 2 double basses, 2 oboes, 2 flutes, 2 clarionetti, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, 2 fagotti, 3 contra basses, 4 trombone, 2 double drums; making a grand total of 104 performers.

PRINCIPAL VOCAL PERFORMERS.
Mrs. Bushelle, Mrs. S. W. Wallace, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Bushelle, Mr. Waller, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Allen, and Master Weavers.

PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.
Mr. Leggatt, Mr. S. W. Wallace, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Deane, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. E. Deane, Mr. Portbury, and, by the kind permission of Colonel Baker, a Selection from the Band of the Eightieth Regiment.

Conductor.... Mr. Leggatt.
Leader.......... Mr. S. W. Wallace.
Chorus Master...... Mr. Johnson.

Tickets, and Words of the Oratorio, may be obtained of any member of the Committee; and of Mr. Ellard, George-street; Mr. Rolfe, Hunter-street; Mr. Perkins, George-street; Mr. Waller, upholsterer, Pitt-street; and Messrs. Morley, Pitt and King streets.

Pit and Boxes, 7s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.

Boxes to be engaged at Mr. Scrase's, 27, Pitt-street, where a plan of the boxes may be seen. Doors open at seven; performance to commence at half past seven precisely.

Carriages, &c., is requested that they will put down with the horses heads towards Market-street, and take up in the contrary direction. 2353

GRAND BALL AT THE "ROYAL HOTEL," to take place on the 30th August. Admission:—For a Single Gentleman 10s. For a Gentleman and Lady, 16s., including supper. A grand Orchestra, conducted by M. GAUTROT. To commence at half-past eight o'clock. Tickets to had from Mr. John Sparke, "Royal Hotel." 2646

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. CAMPBELL begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has disposed of the Business carried on by him at the corner of George and Park streets, to Mr. Ambrose Foss, for whom he solicits a continuance of the same liberal support which he has himself so long experienced. 2593

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.
D. M. LAURIE. Manager.
Royal Bank of Australia.
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS required for supplying the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company with one hundred blue gum Paddle Floats, seven feet nine inches long, one foot eight inches wide, one and three quarter inch thick. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
August 22. 2582

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, COUNCILLORS, AND ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been urged by many of my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Treasurer to the City, I am induced by their good wishes, to make this public appeal.

My long residence in the Colony, and the extensive business I have had as an Accountant, in which I believe I have uniformly given satisfaction, and my character for ability and integrity, I trust generally approved of, induce me to hope that this appeal will be favourably received by the Electors—from whom I beg that support which will secure to me the honour of filling the situation; and should success attend my present effort, I trust I shall prove myself worthy of your confidence.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant,
JOHN MORRIS,
Accountant.

P. S.—Vide leading article in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of August 6th, 1842.

Opposite Council Chambers Macquarie-street, August 17.

ADVERTISEMENT.
To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN—Having observed in the *Australasian Chronicle*, of the 18th instant, the name of Mrs. M. A. Brunker, as having been on the 10th instant married to a person named Cunningham, I beg you will have the goodness to give such a report the most positive contradiction, by the insertion of this letter in your paper, which will counteract the effect intended to be produced by the malicious writer of the report referred to, which plainly evinces a malignancy of disposition only to be gratified by attempting injury to others. I sincerely pity those who permit themselves to be so far overcome by their envious and malicious feelings as to be compelled by them to the assertion of a falsehood for gratification. I can assure the party their vain and fruitless attempts are pitied and forgiven, and from motives of charity alone I will point out the way in which they may find some relief for their wretched and depraved minds. Let them make all the atonement in their power for the past, by seeking in future some more worthy and less disgraceful occupation than that of inserting lies in the *Australasian Chronicle*.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JAMES M'GREAVY.
Newcastle, August 20. 2541

REMOVAL.

JAMES WALLER, Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer, begs respectfully to intimate to his patrons, and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment from his former residence, Prince-street and Church-hill, to that old established and well known Cabinet Manufactory, immediately opposite to Messrs. R. Bourne and Co.'s, late under the proprietorship of Mr. James Brady, where his old system of doing business (selling no articles which are not really good, and at the lowest possible prices) will be still upheld.
Pitt-street, August 2 1605

REMOVAL.

MR. THURLOW, late of the firm of Chambers and Thurlow, has removed his offices to his residence, No. 4, Pitt-street, two doors to the north of his late office.
July 6. 394

OWEN AND CO. have removed their Stores to Pitt-street, near the Theatre, late D. W. Day. 2301

ARRIVAL.
MR. J. EMANUEL,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

BEGS to inform the gentry and inhabitants of New South Wales, that having arrived from Paris, he intends practising as above.

Mr. E. proposes introducing an entirely new method of stopping decayed teeth with his NEW PREPARATION OF GOLD, which from its durability surpasses all other metal. This is applied without giving the slightest pain, prevents further decay, renders extraction unnecessary, and removes that unpleasant odour in the breath invariably accompanying decayed teeth.

Mr. E. likewise supplies deficiencies of teeth in a very superior style, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication.

Loose teeth fastened, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums.

Mr. E. extracts all kinds of stumps with the greatest facility, also effectually cures the most acute and complicated diseases appertaining to Dental Surgery.

At home from Ten, a. m., till Four, p. m.

On Mondays and Saturdays, from nine to twelve, Mr. Emanuel will prescribe for the needy gratis.

Residence—Wyatt's Buildings, Castlereagh-street North. 7868

Read! Read!! Read!!!

IT is a positive fact that thousands of persons in New South Wales are suffering from that painful and distressing complaint—Rupture; in consequence of which T. MAPPIN and Co., of 12, HUNTER-STREET, Sydney, have, after many years' experience the pleasure to inform the afflicted that they have established a manufactory upon principles that have drawn the attention of the faculty. This they have proof of by the increased patronage they have received from all parts of the Colony.

It has been matter of regret amongst up-country settlers, that trusses could not hitherto be obtained for their establishments, without paying exorbitant prices for articles which besides being dear, seldom FITTED the invalid. This has induced M. and Co., to make every description of Truss at the lowest prices, as will be seen by the following prices:—

		s.	d.
Single Trusses	from	7	6
Double ditto	„	14	0
Umbilical ditto	„	12	0
Suspensory Bandages ..	„	2	6

Trusses re-covered and made to pattern on the shortest notice.

Trusses on Ody's, Cole's, Egg's, and every other principle.

Trusses for exportation; Back Boards and Spinal Stays,

Hospitals, charitable institutions, and the trade supplied.

Ladies attended by Mrs. Mappin. 835

PERIODICAL NOTICE.

JOHN STEWART, VETERINARY SURGEON, begs to intimate that his place of business is at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets.

THE STABLING is secure and comfortable. Horses sent in for medical treatment, for sale, or to livery, receive the united attentions of the Veterinarian, the Groom, and the Shoeing Smith, who are all resident on the premises.

THE HORSE-SHOEING FORGE is under the management of a smith who was three years in Mr. Stewart's employment in Glasgow, and came here with him. The work is done quickly, and with proper regard to the state of the horse's foot, the nature of his work, and the peculiarities of his action.

OUT-PATIENTS, cattle, dogs, and other animals, as well as horses, are visited at their own stables.

N.B. Unpaid letters receive no answer. 289

CARD.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to tender my most grateful acknowledgments to you, for the liberal share of your orders bestowed on me in this quarter. I beg leave to inform you, that I have Let my Foundry and Boat Shed to Mr. William Bourne, whose known abilities as a practical and scientific Engineer require no encomium from me, to whom I solicit your favours in that line will be extended.

I have also to state that the Ship and House Blacksmith's Work will be carried on by me as formerly, when by a strict attention to business, upright conduct, and moderate charges, I flatter myself still to receive your favours.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged servant,
R. D. CUNYNGHAME.
To my Friends in Australia.
Sydney, August 20. 2505

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM BOURNE, Engineer, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, he has Leased part of Mr. R. D. Cunynghame's Wharf in Lower George-street, adjoining Dawes' Battery, where he will carry on the Brass and Iron Founding and Engineering business in all its branches, he will manufacture Marine and Land Engines, of the high and low pressure, Pumps, Hydraulic Hay and Cheese Presses; also, Iron Boats of all dimensions, as those employed in England, suited to carry Timber, Stones, &c., on the most moderate terms.

*** William Bourne returns thanks for the favour shown him these last eight years.
Sydney, August 20. 2507

AUSTRALIAN BREWERY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE COLONY.
WRIGHT'S MILD ALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to inform all publicans (and those in particular who have patronised him so very many years) and the public in general, that he has succeeded in making an excellent
MILD ALE,
and has now a stock ready for delivery in any quantities; also, his well known
AUSTRALIAN BEER.
JAMES WRIGHT.
Australian Brewery, George-street, Sydney.

N. B. To FARMERS.—A ready market for good English Barley at the above establishment. 1836

CAMDEN HAY.

J. AND W. BYRNES beg to inform the public that they have Lucerne, Rye Grass, and Oaten Hay, of superior quality, from the Camden Estate, for sale at their Wharf, Parramatta, deliverable either there or at the Commercial Wharf, Sydney, at Market Price. 2160

King-street Furniture Warehouse.

H. FRANCIS begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will sell his stock of Furniture at very low prices, in consequence of the premises about to undergo repairs and alterations.
August 13. 2163

Twenty-five per Cent. Cheaper than any House in the Colony.

THE Undersigned being desirous of "clearing off" as soon as possible, begs to call the attention of the public to his large and varied stock of linens, &c., giving an opportunity to families and hotel-keepers not to be neglected. Judging from the great "falling off" in our imports, it is not unreasonable to suppose, it may be some years before such another will present itself.

This stock, which will be sold regardless of cost, consists of—
Damask table linen, all widths
Ditto ditto cloths, all sizes
Ditto ditto napkins and doyleys
Superior diapers, for children's wear
Nursery ditto
Huckaback towelling, bleached and unbleached
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens
Linen and cotton sheetings
Ditto ditto ticking
Counterpanes, blankets, &c., and every article in the trade equally cheap.

JOHN GEORGE RICHARDSON,
No. 6, George-street, opposite Peek and Campbell's.
These extensive premises to Let.
August 3. 1675

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned:—
SOAPS—Old brown fancy and white Windsor, pale and yellow
BRUSHES—Hair, cloth, comb, tooth, painters' and plasterers'
WINES—Ports, Sherries, and Madeiras, in three dozen, Champagne in one dozen cases
BRANDY—Superior Cognac in one dozen cases, (in Bond)
TOOLS—Plumbers', painters', glaziers', carpenters', in variety
PAINTS—White lead, stone and lead colour, black, red, green, Spanish, brown, chocolate, and yellow, in kegs, 14and 28lbs. each
A SUPERB STAINED GLASS WINDOW—Glazed in metal
SASHES AND FRAMES—Shop and house, fanlights, weights, and lines
WINDOW GLASS—Sheet, crown, and fluted of all sizes
LAMPS, STREET—Sperm and solar, and police lanterns
OILMANS' STORES—Pickles, bottled fruits, sauces, capers and olives, English cheese, basket salt, black lead, Flanders bricks, whitening, bottled vinegar
STATIONERY—Fancy, writing, printing, news, wrapping, bag and foolscap papers, steel pens and holders, ink, pencils, account books of every description, portfolios, music and plain, sketch books, extra super cards all sizes, memorandum books
CUTLERY—Table in horn and ivory, penknives and scissors
TINWARE—Sauce and other pans, dishes, hoop and round pots, candlesticks, chamber, kitchen, office and brass
IRONMONGERY—Register, Arnott's, Sussex, ornamental hot air and other stoves, plain and bronze fenders and fire irons, tea-trays, waiters, boilers, frying pans, finger and door plates, snuffers and trays, metal teapots, dark lanterns, cash boxes
PERFUMERY—Lavender water, eau de Cologne, British and Foreign scents, cold cream, lip salve, Rand's shaving paste
BOOTS AND SHOES—Ladies' and gentlemen's, boys' and girls', in variety
HATS AND CAPS—Black and white silk, drab and gossamer hats and caps in variety
ALE—Superior Scotch bottled, in three dozen casks
PICTURES—In oil and engraving, framed, glazed and plain
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.—Telescopes, drawing instruments, miners' and other compasses, magic lanthorn, microscopes, gold silver and pearl mounted eye-glasses, enema, Sykes' hydrometers
PRESERVED PROVISIONS—Ox-tail, mulligatawny, hare, vegetable, leek and other soups, tripe and onions, hotch potch, Scotch collops, Lochleven trout, and fresh haddocks
SUNDRIES—Weighing machine, ditto beam with scales and ropes, trap grain and coal scale, razor-paste and strops, sets of choice engravings from annuals, orange nectar, drilling machine complete, Newman's colours, and sable camel-hair and other pencils, of all sorts, pumice stone driving whips, sticks, currycombs, prime pickled salmon, WC fittings, and apparatus.

OGILVY and GILLETT.
25, Pitt-street, August 20. 2421

ON SALE, at the Stores of OWEN and CO., Maitland,
Sheepshears
Woolpacks
Twine
Tobacco stems, 246

COPYING MACHINES.
To Merchants, Tradesmen, and others.

JUST LANDED, and on sale by the undersigned,
Two Folio Copying Machines, one of which has a strong mahogany table, with large flaps and three drawers, one forming a damping box.
Also, one Quarto Machine, with oil papers, folio pads, damping brushes, drying books, ink, and copying papers, ready for use.
BENJAMIN & MOSES.
44, George-street. 2562

Wilkinson's Sheep Shears, Patent Scythes, &c.

THE Undersigned have lately received a few casks of the above Goods, and offer them at reduced prices.
POTTS, BAXTER and BROWN, Upper George-street.
N.B.—The Shop to Let, with or without the stock, which is small and well assorted. 2015

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

THE undersigned converts old Argand Lamps into Solars, for 7s. 6d. or 10s. each, according to the work required; by which common oil, at 2s. 6d. per gallon, may be made to give a more brilliant and purer light than sperm oil at 12s. Respectable references as to success and character given.
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Orleans Cottage, Liverpool-street East. 2303

Splendid Tea Trays, Tea Urns, and Plated Goods.

THE Undersigned have on hand some of the newest patterns, in Tea Trays, Tea Urns, and best Sheffield Plate, which they offer at cost prices.
POTTS, BAXTER and BROWN.
2014 Upper George-street.

WINE CELLAR.

THE Undersigned have constantly on sale, at their Cellar—
Wines of the best quality, in bottles, octaves, quarter-casks, and pipes
Porter and Ale, in bottles, barrels, and hogsheads
Allsop's Pale Ale, in barrels
Private families and others supplied in quantity to suit their respective consumption.
2447 S. PEEK and CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TEA.
£4 10s. PER CHEST.

GOOD Hysonskin Tea, at £4 10s. per chest of 64 lbs. nett.
ALSO
Good Ration Tea, 35s. per box, of 40 lbs nett.
At the Stores of Isaac Simmons, George-street, two doors from Park-street.
Samples may be had. 1468

Hams and Bacon.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, in prime condition.
GOSLING, BROWNE, and CO.,
August 1. Charlotte-place. 1558

BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.

NOW LANDING, ex *Deborah*, and for sale at the Stores of the undersigned,
Twenty tons black Derwent Potatoes.
R. and T. COVENY. 1027

JUST LANDED.

PRIME NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, at one shilling per pound, by the keg, in or out of bond. Brand—"James Grant." To be had by application to Isaac Simmons, at his Office, George street, where samples may be had. 1470

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Wool Bags and Bagging
Sheep Shears
Bay Sickles
1964 LAMB & PARBURY.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES and OATEN HAY, now landing from the brig *Union*, for sale by
G. L. ROBINSON and Co.
2604 Lower George-street.

COALS.

THE Australian Agricultural Company having completed their arrangements for the sale of Coal in Sydney, the public are informed that they can be supplied—
On the wharf, Miller's Point, at ten pence per bushel, in quantities of not less than twelve bushels.
Or, delivered at any house north of the Cattle Market and west of the Woolloomooloo Creek, in quantities of not less than twenty bushels, at eleven pence per bushel.
Outside the above boundary but within the town of Sydney, one shilling per bushel.
Woolloomooloo and the neighbourhood of Sydney, thirteen pence per bushel.
All payments to be made before delivery, either to Mr. F. Ebsworth Australian Agricultural Company's agent, at Miller's Point, and 115, Pitt-street, or to Dr. M'Kellar, Brickfield Hill and Upper George-street. 6302

CHEAP FUEL, &c.

THE Gas Company are selling COKE, delivered at the works, in any quantities, at EIGHTPENCE per bushel.
Or, delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the town boundary, in quantities of not less than a chaldron at TWENTY-SIX SHILLINGS per chaldron of thirty-six bushels, being less than EIGHTPENCE THREE FARTHINGS per bushel.
BREEZE, or small Coke, which, used with Coke, is a very cheap and serviceable fuel, producing a fire of great heat, delivered at the works, in small quantities, at SIXPENCE per bushel.
Or, delivered at the purchaser's door, at SIXTEEN SHILLINGS per chaldron of thirty-six bushels, being about FIVEPENCE FARTHING per bushel.
COKE AND BREEZE TOGETHER.—Eighteen bushels of Coke and eighteen of breeze, delivered at the purchaser's door, at TWENTY SHILLINGS for the whole, being less than SIXPENCE THREE FARTHINGS per bushel.
COAL TAR.—At FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per barrel of about thirty gallons, purchasers finding their own casks.
Gas Works, July 23. 1127

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

THE following are the prices at the wharf of the undersigned:—

	£	s.	d.
For twenty-eight bushels at the wharf	1	4	0
Ditto ditto ditto if delivered	1	6	0
Ditto if delivered and not paid for at the time	1	8	0

N.B.—Orders received at Mr. Samuel Peek's Grocer, George-street, next to the *Chronicle* Office.
JAMES WOOD. 6582

TO BE SOLD, in Lots pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity, made in a clause of Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur, and William Macarthur, *versus* John Campbell, Thomas Hassall, George Langhorne Phœbe Sapphira Hill, and Eliza Hayward, otherwise Eliza Hayward Hill, an infant, with the approbation of William Carter, Esq., the Master of the said Court, at the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney, sometime in the month of October next, of which due notice will be given. Certain Freehold Premises situate on the South Head Road, about a quarter of a mile from the New Court House, the property of the late Rev. Richard Hill, known as the Hopewell Estate, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Robert Campbell, Junior, of Bligh street; particulars whereof may in a short time be had gratis at the said Master's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, and of Messrs. Chambers and Holden, Solicitors, King street, Sydney, and of Mr. James Norton, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, at whose office a plan of the property may be seen.
WILLIAM CARTER,
August 17. Master. 2417

HANOVER CIRCUS,
IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE MANSION AND GROUNDS OF LESLIE DUGUID, ESQ.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Public are informed, that the very great addition to the improvements in the neighbourhood of Sydney, has now been completed, and placed in the hands of Mr. Stubbs for disposal, either by purchase, or for a very moderate ground rent and lease for ninety-nine years.

THE CIRCUS,
The design of which, if carried out, will vie with some of the most splendid improvements of London, is situated
ON THE COOK'S RIVER ROAD,
About a mile beyond
THE CHURCH OF SAINT PETER'S,
And commands a view of the windings of Cook's River and the Harbour and Heads of Botany Bay.

Its situation secures the blessings of the SEA BREEZE in SUMMER, and the advantages of neighbourhood, soil, wood, water, &c., are obvious to all who take a drive on the Cook's River Road.

The interior of the Circus, with the roads leading thereto (upwards of six acres), and a reservoir of water, will be conveyed to trustees for the use of the purchasers

Mr. Stubbs, therefore, only invites an inspection of this very desirable property; and the plan, on which it is more fully developed than on the grounds, may be seen at his rooms.

If not previously disposed of, THE ALLOTMENTS will be put up for sale early in SEPTEMBER, at an upset price of £5 per annum.
Auction Rooms, King street,
August 15. 2202

To be Sold at Pelerin, Patrick's Plains,

FORTY pure Merino Rams; also, eighteen Rams, two years old next September, out of pure Merino Ewes, by imported Teeswater Rams, combining superiority of form, carcase, disposition, constitution, and wool. The average weight of the fleeces last clip being 9 lbs. of well washed wool, of great length of staple, elasticity, and softness. 2290

RAMS.

TO be sold by Auction, in lots to suit Purchasers, at Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, on the 1st October next.
From one hundred to two hundred Rams, of highly improved breed. 2367

SUPERIOR CATTLE.

ON SALE, Two Hundred and Fifty Heifers, Two Hundred and Fifty Steers of the Durham breed, bred by John Hawdon, Esq., of the well known brand H. Fifty of the Heifers 5 are rising three years old and in calf, to a pure Durham Bull, bred by Potter M'Queen, Esq. The herd are on the road to Port Phillip, with Fifteen Stock Horses, and the whole will be delivered to the purchasers at any station within the Southern districts. Apply to
E. H. POLLARD, Broker.
Queen-street, August 10. 1978

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all and singular clerks and literate persons whomsoever and wheresoever, in and throughout our Colony of New South Wales and the Dependencies thereof—

GREETING:

WE do hereby authorise and empower and strictly enjoin and command you, jointly and severally, peremptorily to cite, or cause to be cited, William Hanks, William Sherwin, and William Richard Green, the executors named in the last will and testament of James Hanks, late of Sydney, deceased, to appear personally, or by their proctor duly constituted by our said Court, at the Court House, King-street, Sydney, on the fifth day after they shall have been served with this citation, if it be a Court day, or on the Court day then next following, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, then and there to bring into and leave on the Registry of our said Court the true and original last will and testament of the said deceased, and to accept or refuse the burden of the probate and execution thereof, otherwise to show good and sufficient cause if they or either of them have or know any reason why letters of administration, with the said will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits of the said deceased should not be committed and granted according to law; and further to do and receive as unto law and justice shall appertain, under pain of the law and contempt thereof, at the instance of Leslie Duguid, a creditor of the said deceased; and what you shall do or cause to be done on the premises you shall duly certify unto our said Court, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable Sir JAMES DOWLING, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this twenty-second day of August, in the sixth year of our reign.

(Signed) WM. MACPHERSON,
Registrar Supreme Court.
CARR, ROGERS, and OWEN,
Proctors, George-street, Sydney. 2574

NOTICE.

TO the Inhabitants of the Hunter's River, and surrounding districts.
Superior Salt from the Stockton Works, Newcastle, can be obtained at the Stores of Mr. Anlaby, Morpeth, by the ton or hundred-weight.
Orders for Iron Castings of every description, received and forwarded to the Foundry, connected with the Salt Works at Newcastle; which orders will meet with immediate attention, and the goods forwarded to the Stores at Morpeth.
2289

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

L. V. PIAGET from Bridge-street to Mrs. Koett's, Bent-street, opposite the Immigrant Barracks, Watchmaker from Geneva. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks cleaned and repaired 2619

NOTICE.
In the Insolvent Estate of S. F. Mann.

THE Creditors in this Estate are particularly requested to attend the THIRD GENERAL MEETING, to be held before the Chief Commissioner at the Supreme Court, on Friday next, the 26th instant, at twelve precisely.
A. B. SMITH
ROBERT THOMSON } Trustees.
Sydney, August 23. 2599

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in equity, made in a cause, Thomas Burdekin *versus* Saul Lyons, Samuel Peek, Francis Mitchell, and John Campbell, the creditors of John Thomas Wilson, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, auctioneer, are forthwith to come in and prove their debts, before William Carter, Esq., the Master of the said Court of Equity, at his office, in the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.
CARR, ROGERS, and OWEN,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.
George-street, June 29. 6340

NOTICE.

IN consequence of some mistakes which have recently occurred, the undersigned feels it necessary to state that he continues to practice as formerly in the same office.
CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.
Office—Corner of Pitt and King streets,
Sydney, August 23 2613

WANTED,

THE Sum of Three Thousand Pounds, to be secured on good Freehold Property, situate on the banks of the Hunter. For particulars, apply to
JOHN TURNER, Solicitor,
2516 East Maitland.

CLERK WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced and industrious CLERK; a person accustomed to business in Sydney would be preferred; respectable references required.
Apply by letter (post paid), addressed to Mr. Samuel Lyons, Auction Mart, George street. 2572

TO TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

WANTED a person in the above line immediately. Apply to
CHARLES JACKSON.
2354 Broken Back Bridge.

WANTED, a good Smith and two Iron Founders; also, two stout Apprentices. Apply to P. N. RUSSELL,
Sydney Foundry, George-street.
August 23. 2649

SERVANT.

REQUIRED for the coun[illegible] boys, willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply to
JOUBERT & MURPHY,
2603 Macquarie place.

WANTED, a Housemaid, who can also wait at table. One who has been accustomed to a Colonial situation would be preferred. Apply to Mr. Breillat, O'Connell-st., between ten and twelve in the forenoon. 2630

WANTED, a respectable female, as Nurserymaid, for the Country. Apply at the office of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes, and Co., Pitt-street, between the hours of two and four on the afternoon of Friday and Saturday next. 2455

WANTED, a first-rate Cook. Apply to Mr. Gill Confectioner, Pitt-street. 1936

WANTED, six shepherds or watchmen, to proceed to the interior. Application to be made, between the hours of nine and eleven in the morning, at the Office of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes, and Co., Pitt-street. 2433

WANTED, by a gentleman of considerable colonial experience, a situation as Superintendent or Overseer of a sheep or cattle station; salary for the first twelve months will be no object. Address E. S., at the *Herald* Office. 2537

Twenty-five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, the following horses, viz.—
One grey to white horse, aged, cow-hocked, branded ⌐PI under the mane, RP on the shoulder, stolen from Liverpool Plains district in 1840, and supposed to have been taken towards Port Phillip.
One light chestnut horse, aged, white blaze down face, branded TS conjoined (Messrs. Scott's brand) under the mane, a little tender in his fore feet, good cut of a hunter, stolen from Page's River, June 1841.
One brown horse, aged, shows marks of hard work, branded L on the shoulder, stolen from Page's River, June 1841.
One black Draught Colt, four years old, white blaze down the face, not docked, branded JHP on the off shoulder, strayed from Ulonic, Gwyder River, District of Liverpool Plains, January 1842.
A reward of Twenty-five Pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief of any of the above horses; if found astray, the sum of Two Pounds per head, on application to Robert Pringle, Esq. Maitland, or the undersigned.
J. H. PAGAN.
July 31. 2291

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

STOLEN on the night of the 26th June, from my Cattle and Sheep Station at Murrago, distant about forty miles from Yass, a grey Gelding, and a black Mare, both my property, of which the following is a description:—
A Grey Gelding, aged, about fifteen hands high, branded W under the mane, with a T on the near shoulder, a round black spot on the near leg, immediately above the hoof.
A Black Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, rising five years old, switch tail, star on forehead, off hind foot white, below the fetlock, branded W G on shoulder off side, and had at the time a swelling on the lower part of the jaw, caused by the halter.
The above reward will be paid to any one giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the same, and the conviction of the party or parties who may have stolen them.
ALLAN M'GAA.
Queen-street, July 9. 506

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, a white and red poley Cow, red about head and neck, and a black poley Cow, all black, both of them branded HP on rump, AP conjoined on ribs, DALG (the AL conjoined) on back off side, also a black poley Heifer, all black, branded DALG (the AL conjoined) on ribs, off side, have several months ago, (at intervals, each of them at the time being very heavy with calf) been stolen or strayed from my Farm on the Lewinsbrook Estate, Upper Paterson.
I hereby offer a reward of One Pound each to any person restoring the same if strayed; and if stolen, Five Pounds each on conviction of the party or parties.
JAMES DALGLISH.
Strathallyn, Upper Paterson,
July 30. 1953

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Brownlow Hill, about the beginning of August, a
GREY MARE,
heavy in foal, branded ML conjoined on the near side under the saddle. She is eight years old, stands fifteen and a half hands high, has a sandcrack on the near fore foot, and has never been broken in. Whoever will bring the same to the Superintendent, at Brownlow Hill, shall receive the above reward. If stolen, a further reward of £15 will be given on conviction of the thief.
August 16. 2250

£2 REWARD.

STRAYED, from Ralph's Plains, a dark Bay Horse, branded JP upside down, the off fore foot white, star on forehead a little above the curl, slight scratch on both knees, bang tail, rising three years old.
Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the above described horse, to the undersigned, shall receive the above reward, or on application to Mr. D. Roberts, O'Connell Plains.
MATTHEW WILD,
Brisbane Valley.
August 19. 2540

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Bronte, near Bungonia, on or about the 20th of last June,
TWO BLACK MARES,
one branded TB near side under saddle, and N under mane; and the other branded NM over BB conjoined near shoulder (this brand not very legible.
If stolen, a reward of £20 will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, and the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who may have stolen them.
If strayed, a reward of £3 will be paid to any person giving the undersigned such information as will lead to their recovery.
EGERTON BECK.
Bungonia, August 13. 2251

To Let, at Liverpool,

THOSE very convenient and extensive premises, now occupied by Mr. Hewlett Linen Draper, consisting of shop, dwelling-house, stores, and out-buildings, situated at the corner of Moore and Macquarie streets.
These premises are admirably adapted for either a wholesale or retail business, and are situated in the most central part of Liverpool. The out-buildings, stables, &c., are extensive and complete, and the whole premises substantially built of brick, and well drained. Possession can be given on the first of August.
For further particulars apply to J. Hoskins, Liverpool; Mr. Richards, Sydney; Mr. Mitchell, or Mr. S. Peek, George-street. 1979

TO LET, a commodious Dwelling House and Premises, situate in Sussex-street, near Dixon's Mills, immediate possession can be given. Apply to
1839 COOPER AND HOLT.

TO LET.

A HOUSE situated at the corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool streets, formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Reiby. Enquire of Mr. Ashmore, Kent street North, opposite Gas Works. 2550

TO LET.—A handsome Family Residence at Pyrmont, opposite the Commercial Wharf, with stabling and convenient outhouses, a garden and excellent well of water. Apply to
CAPTAIN SWINDELLS,
7885 87, Pitt street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a house, Coach house, stables, &c., at Double Bay, in the neighbourhood of Sydney. For terms apply to Mr. T. Hammond, at Mr. Cooper Turner's, 5, Elizabeth-street. 1300

TO LET, a COTTAGE containing seven rooms, attached kitchen and store room, besides detached laundry, servants' room stables, coach-house, and sheds, with flower garden in front of the house, and above an acre of garden in the rear. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Roberts, on the premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. 2133

FAIRFIELD HOUSE AND ESTATE,
At Gundaroo, in the neighbourhood of YASS.

TO BE LET, the above commodious Dwelling House, with farm offices, stables, storehouse, kitchen, garden, one hundred and seventy acres of cleared ground, laid out in paddocks, and three thousand acres of land, comprising a very extensive back run. This house is most substantially built, and will be found fit for the reception of any gentleman's family. Parties newly arrived in the colony, and desirous of entering upon the occupation of cattle, or sheep farming, without investing their money in the purchase of land, or exposing their families to the hardships of a bush life, will find the above a most eligible opportunity. Rent moderate, and possession to be had immediately, if required. Application to be made to Mr. John Bull, Goulburn; to Mr. L. De Salis, Darby Lara, near Yass; or to
THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
Fort street.
NOTE.—The above will be sold, if preferred, on reasonable terms and extensive credit; a large proportion of the purchase price being allowed to remain on mortgage.
A Plan of the Premises, on a large scale, to be seen by applying in Sydney, as above. 2323

KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.

TO BE LET at Kempsey, a large building, lately occupied as a general store and dwelling house, fitted up with office, counters, shelves, &c., and most desirably situated as a store for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. Apply to Mr. J. C. Phelps, General Assurance Office, George-street.
Sydney, June 13. 773

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE AT NEWCASTLE.

MR. A. DODDS has received instructions to submit to public competition, at Newcastle, on TUESDAY, August 30,
A number of excellent horses, consisting of about—
Twenty mares, geldings, and fillies
One entire horse, bred by Messrs. R. and H. Scott, of Glendon.
The above horses are of first-rate breed, and are broken in to saddle and single and double harness.
AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD,
About twenty quiet cows, all on the point of calving.
Terms at sale.
Maitland, August 20. 2545

GOULBURN.

MR. JOSEPH BULL has been instructed to submit to public competition, on FRIDAY, September 2, 1842, a choice lot of broken in and unbroken horses, of the pure Legislator and Clydesdale breeds.
Mr. Bull feels confident that the above are not to be excelled in blood, symmetry, and colour, in any part of this colony. This is an excellent opportunity, rarely to be met with, to any gentleman wishing to improve his stud.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, Commercial Store, Goulburn. 2542

MR. LABAN WHITE will sell by auction a most valuable, compact, desirable Farm, situated in the county of Cumberland, district of Evan, and parish of Castlereagh.

Mr. Laban White respectfully makes known to all who have capital at command, the proprietor of the above Farm having directed him to offer for peremptory sale on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1842, at Mr. James Wood's, sign of the Bay Horse, in the parish of Castlereagh, at one o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of Land, lying and being in the parish of Castlereagh, and county of Cumberland, district of Evan, and colony of New South Wales; bounded on the north by a road dividing it from Black's Farm; and on the east by a road dividing it from Lee's, Markwell's and Lewis's Farms; on the south by Donald Kennedy's Farm, and on the west by the Nepean River, forming a fourth part of a Grant unto Donald Kennedy, by Deed of Grant, dated the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and three, under the hand of His Excellency Governor King, containing by estimation one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

This singularly valuable Farm stands so proudly in the ascendant over the neighbouring Farms, that it may be unhesitatingly affirmed it is not to be surpassed throughout the district. The limits of an advertisement preclude the capability to demonstrate this fact by a lengthened commentary; however, Mr. White must make known a few.

The soil is of the first description, a rich alluvial, and has been proved to have produced at the rate of from eighty to ninety bushels of maize per acre. Its extensive
FRONTAGE ON THE NEPEAN RIVER
gives it an incalculable value. The view from this site is of the most picturesque and fascinating description, commanding Penrith, Regentville, Mulgoa, and ranges beyond. The main Government road (being its boundary on the east), a direct communication from Windsor, Richmond, to Penrith, is of vast importance, providing easy facility for conveyance of the produce to sure markets. Its proximity to timber of the first class for building purposes is no small desideratum. Indeed it may be well observed, it is a Farm it would be in vain to seek for throughout the district — "try in vain" to find a solitary drawback. It is an undertaking free from doubt, and with prospective advantages so manifest, that it may be in great truth said, that bygone days do not furnish such another. It is in the market from circumstances that cannot be controlled, and not to be traced to any cause that will not bring a cheering prospect to the mind of the new possessor. This opportunity having been now presented, L. White would recommend all to be on the alert, and view the Farm previous to the day of sale, feeling confident that many competitors will be in the field.

On the Farm is a substantial slab building, having two rooms, an out-building, orchard, &c., about thirty acres of the Farm is stumped, about seven acres is fenced off for a grass paddock. It is situated near the properties of William Bowman, John Bingle, and John Smith, Esqs.; the Messrs. Stephenson, Herbert, Hadley, Ritchie, and other respectable gentlemen.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. on the fall of the hammer, the remainder at the end of months from the day of sale.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneer.
Windsor, August 15. 23[illegible]8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Port Nelson, New Zealand, yesterday, having left the 26th ultimo, the barque *Brilliant*, 338 tons, Captain Ritchie, in ballast; G Thornton, agent. Passengers—Captain Stobo and Mr. Silk.

From Valparaiso, same day, having left the 4th June, the ship *Earl Durham*, 383 tons, Captain Cabel, with flour and wheat; Campbell, Hill and Co., agents. Passengers—Mr Timmes and Mr. Alemas.

From the South Sea Fishery, same day, having left Havre 3rd June, 1841, the French barque *Roland*, 355 tons, Captain Le Cozanet, with oil, &c.

From Loyalty Islands, same day, having left the 5th instant, the brig *Hind*, 140 tons, Captain Maughan, with sandal-wood.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk Island, yesterday, the government brig *Governor Phillip*, Captain Boyle, with government stores. Passengers—Mrs. Farrell and family, Mr. Sims, Mr. Simpson, Lieut. Riley, 80th Regiment, Lieut. Nicholson, 96th Regiment, an ensign, twelve rank and file of 96th, and twenty-one rank and file of 80th Regiment.

For Norfolk Island, same day, the barque *Terror*, Captain Meggatt, with government stores.

For New Zealand, same day, the barque *Brougham*, Captain Robertson, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Boulcott, Stokes, and Hicks.

The *Hind* has obtained 90 tons of sandal-wood and several tons of dye woods; she saw the American whaler *Lagrange*, of Fairhaven, on the 10th instant, sixteen months out, with 400 barrels; her second officer, Mr. M'Neal, had fallen overboard in a fit and was drowned. The *Magnet*, *Munford*, *Star*, *Queen Victoria*, and *Juno*, were all trading among the New Hebrides.

The *Brilliant* lost her fore and main topmasts in a heavy gale of wind on the 18th instant, and has merely put in here to repair the damages sustained, after which she will proceed on to Twofold Bay, to take in cattle for New Zealand.

The *Earl Durham* reports the schooner *Cheerful* at Talcahuana, taking in cargo for New Zealand. The *Duke of Roxburgh*, hence March 15, and the *Arkwright*, hence April 5, had arrived at Valparaiso, and were taking in cargo for England. The *Earl Durham* has on board 7682 sacks of wheat, and 108 sacks flour.

The *Roland* has on board 45 barrels sperm, and 855 barrels black oil; she has not fallen in with any whalers for the last six months. This is the same French whaler which rescued the emigrants on board the *India*, bound to Port Phillip, from their perilous situation when that vessel took fire off the coast of Brazil.

DIARY.

Memoranda for This Day

August.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH TIDE morn	HIGH TIDE even
25	THURSDAY	6 27	5 33	11 42	12 6

Last Quarter, August 29, 53 m. past 1, after.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

For the Benefit of Mr. KNIGHT, Acting-Proprietor.—The last Benefit, and the last Night but one of the Company's performing this Season !!!

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1842.

The performances will commence with the Tragedy of KING LEAR. After which, Song—"The White Squall," Mr. Griffiths. Dance, Mr. Chambers. By particular desire, and the first time these two years, an Extemporaneous Song, by Mr. Simmons. New Song, "Charming Woman," Mrs. Wallace. New Dance, Miss Jones. Irish Jig, Miss E. Jones. To conclude with the Farce of THE MUMMY.

Tickets and Boxes to be taken from Mr. Simes, at the Theatre, and Mr. Wright, Victoria Hotel. 2539

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1842.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

We congratulate the Colonists on the preliminary step that has been taken towards the introduction of cheap pastoral labour by means of Anglo-Indian immigration. The appointment, at the meeting of Saturday last, of a Provisional Committee for the formation of a Society having this object, will, we sincerely hope, be followed up by the zealous co-operation of the Colonists at large, of the flockmasters especially. Now is the critical moment—critical as regards the pressure of our difficulties; critical as regards the opportunity for obtaining relief. British immigration stopped—the Land Fund exhausted—and the permanence of these evils guaranteed by an Act of Parliament, of which the Queen's Government are the parents, and the Colonial Government the sponsors; our prospects in these quarters are "dark as Erebus." But, as most miseries have their alleviations, so in the midst of our present gloom there is a ray of hope. Though Great Britain is closed against us, India is more than half opened; and for one particular branch of our employments, and that the main branch, India offers better supplies than even Great Britain herself.

Wool being not only the grand staple of the colony, but the article which the country has the greatest natural facilities for producing to an illimitable extent, it is of the utmost moment that all due encouragement should be given to the application of capital and industry in its growth. By encouragement, in this instance, is not meant either bounties or protective duties; but simply, cheap land and cheap labour. The standard by which the relative dearness or cheapness of these is to be measured, is, the market price of wool. Appealing to this standard, it is found that both land and labour are now dear: so dear, as to leave the flockmaster an inadequate amount of profit, and thus to discourage the further investment of capital in the main resource with which Providence has endowed our country. The dearness of land being an evil from which there is no prospect of an early deliverance, there is the greater necessity for our seeking cheap labour.

In the most abundant seasons of British immigration, the colony has failed to secure the advantage of cheap pastoral labour; and it is probable that, even had our supplies from this source continued to pour in as copiously as during the year 1841, this advantage would still have been unrealized. The cause of this inefficiency is the almost universal repugnance of English labourers to become shepherds, and the high bounties, in the shape of redundant wages, which flockmasters are obliged to give in order to overcome that repugnance. Hence abundant immigration by no means implies abundance of shepherds. English labourers have such a horror of the distant wilds depastured by our flocks, and of the monotonous and solitary life of a shepherd, that they will submit to any inconvenience and privation rather than brave these imaginary hardships. This one fact furnishes a conclusive answer to the queries of our correspondent, *Pomona*, whose letter appeared in our journal of the day before yesterday. "Are you aware," he asks, "that there are a great number of individuals who cannot obtain any sort of remunerative employment at the present moment? Are you aware that our roads are teeming with hawkers and pedlars of all descriptions, from the venders of needles and pins to the man of gown-pieces and kerchiefs?" Yes, we are well aware that multitudes would rather eke out a miserable subsistence by hawking and pedling stolen goods, would rather lounge about the streets and suburbs of the towns, live upon the charity of their friends, or even retreat into the wards of our poor-houses, than pack up their bundles, and seek that well-paid employment which awaits them in our distant sheep-stations. To "turn shepherds," is held by them as the last pitch of social wretchedness—a compound of exile, suffering, degradation, and bodily peril. A vagabond's life in the towns and populous settlements is in their estimation preferable to the horrors of the bush, where they believe that serpents hiss in every tuft of grass, and black fellows' spears daily hurtle in the air. So long as this continues to be the prevailing feeling, so long will British immigration, however copious, fail to meet the ever-increasing demands for pastoral labourers; and, on the other hand, so long as the pastoral interest remains thus destitute of the encouragement of cheap labour, so long will copious British immigration cause "our roads to teem with hawkers and pedlars," and our towns with rogues and vagabonds. The pastoral interest is the life's blood of the country; keep up its healthy flow, and trade and commerce, which are but the extremities of our body-politic, will be sound and vigorous; let it be chilled and frozen, and the extremities must inevitably become paralyzed.

The peculiar advantage of Indian labour is, that it has none of these silly prejudices, and that it is cheap. To the Coolie, the case and quiet of a shepherd's life would be luxurious indulgence; its wages, at some £12 or £15 a-year, a wealthy revenue; its rations of rice and salt fish, a tempting fare; its clothing of a couple of dhooties, a jacket, a cap, and a blanket per annum, an ample wardrobe; its rustic hut, a comfortable habitation. His slender frame would be as competent to the light labour of tending sheep as the muscular limbs of the English yeoman, for whom other departments of colonial industry would furnish more congenial employ.

Adequately supplied with this cheap and efficient order of shepherds, the pastoral interest would rapidly revive. The growth of wool would again be a remunerative pursuit; the augmentation of our flocks, no longer stinted of their natural fecundity, would multiply the true sources of our common prosperity; new capital would be attracted to so lucrative an investment; the flockmasters, secure of a liberal income, and steadily advancing in solid wealth, would, with their families and extensive establishments, become large consumers of colonial and British manufactures; and thus the prosperity of the fleece would diffuse itself through the various ramifications of agriculture, trade, commerce, and mechanical industry. As an article of export, this increase in the production of wool would advance the commercial power of the colony beyond all calculation. Even during the last ten years, from 1832 to 1841, both inclusive, the exports of wool increased from 1,515,156 lbs. to 8,390,540 lbs., being at the rate of more than four hundred and fifty per cent. The cheap shepherds of India would, at the least, secure an increase equal to this in the next ten years; and this increase would give nearly thirty-nine millions of pounds weight of wool—worth, as an export, at eighteen pence per pound, upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The leading objections to Coolie Immigration, and the grounds on which the colonists may hope to effect a removal of the existing restrictions upon it, we shall consider hereafter.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

PRESENT:—The Governor, the Chief Justice, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor-General, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Berry, Mr. Blaxland, and Mr. James Macarthur.

SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS said, that as Chairman of the Committee of Council appointed to enquire into and report upon the Sugar Company's Bill, he would now present the report of that Committee. The Committee approved of the Bill, and did not find that any objections existed against it, since the words contained in the preamble relative to distilling spirits from molasses had been withdrawn, which they had been at the request of Mr. Knox Child, who had addressed a letter to the Committee on the subject.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the report be printed, and that the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The GOVERNOR, in putting the question on this motion to the Council, said, that with respect to this Bill, he must remark that after the Bill had been referred to Committee, and not till then, it had been pointed out to him that the preamble of the Bill contained some provision relative to distilling spirits from sugar and molasses. This he had never heard of before as connected with this Company, either officially or non-officially, and he had felt it his duty to cause a note to be addressed to Mr. Knox Child, intimating that he could not consent to the passing of the Bill with such a proviso, as afterwards the company might come to him for a license to distil on the grounds that this was one of the objects set forth in the preamble, and he should scarcely be justified in refusing. Mr. Knox Child had addressed a letter to the president of the committee, consenting to the withdrawal of the words from the preamble of Bill, and they had been struck out by the committee, but he, the Governor, was not yet satisfied that this precaution was sufficient, and he doubted whether it was not necessary to introduce a clause expressly prohibiting distillation, as otherwise there would be nothing in the Bill to prevent it, and hereafter the Sugar Company might cease refining sugar altogether and become distillers. He therefore would now give notice that in the course of the second reading of the Bill he should propose a clause expressly prohibiting distillation either from sugar or molasses.

The report of the committee was ordered to be printed, and the Bill was ordered to be read again on Tuesday next.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, the next order of the day was for the second reading of the Courts of Requests Bill, but in order to facilitate the business of the Council he would propose that they should pass for the present to the last order of the day.

CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR said, that with the permission of his Excellency and the Council he would make some few observations which he had intended to make yesterday, but which had escaped him in the hurry of debate. He did not wish again to draw on a discussion of the matter which occupied so much of the attention of Council yesterday, but merely wished to make some observations in reply to a quotation made by his Excellency from Sir Thomas Mitchell's book, which his Excellency had brought forward to prove the extreme tenacity of natives to their water-holes, and he wished to correct any misapprehension which might arise from that quotation. He need not repeat the qutotation but he would mention that he had occasion to read it or a similar passage, together with several others, natives of the colony, and well acquainted with habits of the blacks, and they all agreed that it afforded very abundant proof of the utter ignorance of Major Mitchell, in all that respected the customs and habits of the aborigines. The black natives of this colony never approached any place where they were likely to meet or fall in with others, whether of their own tribe or strangers, without first uttering the coomba, or cooey; this was perhaps the mark of politeness with them, as with gentlemen to send their names or cards; it was the fact, however, and on hearing the cooey, the blacks would sometimes say "believe that black fellow, not white fellow." Another time, that "mish fellow," or stranger; and as the cooey became nearer and more distinct, they distinguished who it was that approached them; at all events it was most dangerous to approach them suddenly and without this formality: and he should himself hesitate in going suddenly amongst blacks, however well he might be known to them, without using this precaution; if he did so, he should not be surprised at being treated by the blacks as though he came with hostile intentions. He feared that from the neglect of this formality many a mishap has ensued, and that these were not to be attributed solely to the jealousy of the blacks in protecting their water-holes. With respect to the particular case which had been under discussion yesterday, it was of great importance to establish the fact whether there was or was not a scarcity of water on the Bogan at the time of this outrage. Since the matter was discussed yesterday, he had had occasion to communicate with a gentleman, a totally disinterested party (who, however, was perfectly cognizant of the whole facts of the case), and he had assured him that there was plenty of water; and therefore the fray could not have arisen from that cause. He had no intention whatever of impugning the statements of Mr. Allman, who had, he had no doubt, acted on the best of motives in making the representations which he had made to the Government; but Mr. Allman might have been mistaken; at all events, if (as he had been informed, and had every reason to believe) there was plenty of water in the Bogan at the time, the collision could not have arisen from the causes to which it had been attributed.

The GOVERNOR said, he had nothing to add to what he had stated yesterday on the subject, when laying some portions of Mr. Allman's correspondence before the Council. There was one portion of that correspondence which he had not read, where Mr. Allman stated that, in consequence of the extreme want of water, they had been obliged to slaughter a bullock, in order to drink the blood, on the road back. There might have been water at the spot where the murder was committed, as Mr. Lee's men had passed over all the arid country, and left it behind them; but the savages might also have had very good grounds for fearing that this party, with their cattle, would consume what water was here also. With respect to the quotation from Major Mitchell's book, all he could say was, that he had been looking through the book, in order to obtain information relative to the Bogan River, and stumbling upon this paragraph he thought it applicable to the case in question, and had marked it for quotation in Council.

The matter was here allowed to drop.

COURT OF REQUESTS—PATRICK'S PLAINS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that before the Council proceeded to the business of the day he would beg leave to present a petition from the inhabitants of Singleton, Patrick's Plains, and the neighbourhood, praying for the establishment of a Court of Requests at Patrick's Plains. The grounds on which the petitioners rested their claims were, that they were about to be deprived of the services of their police magistrate at the end of the year; that they were more than thirty miles from Maitland, and more than thirty miles from Scone, where Courts of Requests were now held. They urged, also, that they had a strong claim on the score of population, as at Patrick's Plains there were 431 inhabitant, and in the district 2659 inhabitants, while Scone and Muswellbrook only numbered 308, and the district about 1600. Another inducement which they held out was, that a Court at Patrick's Plains would include, not only Singleton and Patrick's Plains, but also Jerry's Plains, Merton, Muswellbrook, Falbrook, and the Wollombi beyond John Blaxland's, Esq. The names of parties residing at the various places were attached to the petition, which he, the Attorney General, thought was well worthy of attention, and to the prayer of which he hoped his Excellency and the Council would accede.

The petition was ordered to be read, and was read accordingly.

It was then moved and seconded that the petition be received.

The GOVERNOR, in putting the question said, that this was one out of many applications which had been made to him, and the petitioners not being able to get any thing out of him, petitioned the Council, by way of appeal against his decision. The answer which he had given to this, and other applications of the sort, was that the present system of Courts of Requests, under the Police Magistrates as Commissioners, was merely an experiment, and that no additional Courts of Requests would be established until the matter had again been discussed in the Council. The complaint, that at present they could not sue in consequence of the distance from Maitland, or from Scone, would no longer exist if the limitation as to distance were removed as was proposed in the new Bill; and if a Court of Requests were to be established at Patrick's Plains, which was the object of the Commissioners, the people of Jerry's Plains would want one also, and the question would arise, if a Court was wanted, whether it would be most expedient to have it at Patrick's Plains or at Jerry's Plains.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR suggested that the evil might be remedied by the Commissioner travelling, after having given due notice, and holding an occasional Court when required.

The GOVERNOR replied, that this had already been proposed, and in this case Mr. Day, the Police Magistrate and Commissioner at Maitland, might go twice a year to Patrick's Plains, as it was only thirty-two miles from Maitland; if however he were to go much oftener he, the Governor, feared that in a short time his duties as Police Magistrate would be so much interfered with, that their would be applications coming in to make Mr. Day altogether a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and to appoint another Police Magistrate for Maitland.

The petition was ordered to be received and laid upon the table.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, the various clauses being passed without remark or comment.

The Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Tuesday next.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Courts of Requests Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had endeavoured since the Bill was last before the Council to prepare a clause to meet one of the objections which had been raised against the Bill by his honourable and learned friend the Chief Justice, He would state now what this clause was, and offer some few observations at this time, because he thought it desirable that the Council should be informed how far the Bill was likely to be countenanced and supported by His Honour the Chief Justice before they proceeded any further with it. There were some suggestions which had been thrown out by His Honor, which he did not feel it so incumbent upon him to attend to, for instance, he was of opinion that if any appeal were given from the court which it was proposed to establish under this Bill, he thought the utility of the measure would in a great degree be done away with The richer class of suitors would always be enabled to defeat the poorer by having recourse to vexatious delays, and by putting them to great expenses if they carried their cases into a higher court. As to the other objection which had been started by his honourable friend, that the proposed measure would go to deprive the subject of his right to trial by jury, he must confess that he heard it with some surprise, for, now, even in the Supreme Court, it was a rule to try nearly all cases by assessors; when a party wanted to have a jury he had to make an application to the Court on affidavit that a jury was necessary, and if the court were not satisfied of the necessity they would refuse the application; he had no doubt that such applications would be refused if made in cases such as it was proposed to remove into the court to be established by this Bill; in no case, he could venture to say, would a jury be granted to try a case arising out of a debt of £20 or £30; such cases were invariably left to assessors, and if such an objection was to be applied to Courts of Requests, it must apply equally to the Supreme Court, as at present constituted. He, the Attorney-General, thought however, that a Court presided over by a barrister, having a competent knowledge of the law, assisted by two assessors of the rank of jurors, would be quite capable and sufficient to entertain, and to administer justice, in such cases as are proposed to be entrusted to the Courts, under this Bill. With respect to the concluding clauses of the Bill, he must say, that he had not seen reason to alter them; he did not see why attorneys should be excluded from practising in these Courts, where, if the jurisdiction was increased, their assistance would be most valuable to the Commissioner and to the Assessors. In courts having similar jurisdiction at home, professional men were admitted to practice; in the City Courts in London and in the Assistant Barristers' Court in Ireland; and in this last the fees fixed by Act of Parliament, by the 36 Geo. III., were so moderate, that not even his friend Mr. Berry would find fault with them, these fees varied from 6½d. to 1s. 7½d., which was the highest fee; it was not to be expected that such a scale of fees would be sufficient here, but still the judges would be able to fix such a scale as would render the expense light to the suitors, and at the same time afford an moderate remuneration to professional men, for their services. On the great majority of the cases which would come into the Courts of Requests, parties would not require the assistance of attorneys; they would be able to conduct their own cases, and being interested and therefore zealous they would bring their cases forward in every light in which it was possible to put them; still he would recommend that the clauses should be retained, that attorneys should not be altogether prevented from practising in these Courts. On this point the Council would have to decide. With respect to the clause which he said he had prepared, it was to give power to his Excellency the Governor to appoint a barrister of a certain standing to act as commissioner over such courts whenever he should deem it expedient to extend them to other parts of the colony. He had in preparing this Bill gone through thirty or forty Court of Requests Acts in force in England, and he has taken from them such clauses as he thought best adapted to the wants and wishes of the people of this colony; he had no doubt that the Bill would be received with every satisfaction, and he hoped that his honourable and learned friend might see reason to give the Bill that countenance and support which hitherto he had appeared inclined to withhold from it.

The GOVERNOR said, that he was bound to state that the clause which the Attorney-General had just given notice of his intention to propose was entirely new to him, and he was not sure that he perfectly understood it; if, however, he did understand it, he thought that it was calculated to do that which he had all along stated most positively that he would not do, which was to render it necessary to appoint barristers to preside in these Courts,—gentlemen who would require very large salaries. He was aware that the clause did not bind him to appoint such persons, or to extend the Courts, but it authorised him to do so, and the moment the Bill was passed, the argument would be brought forward, that what he was authorised to do by Act of Council, he was compelled to do; people would first demand the extension of the Courts, and then they would demand the appointment of barristers. He did not think that he should be acting with justice to himself if he were to allow the possibility of such a pressure being put upon him as would result from his allowing such a clause to pass unnoticed, and he thought that having made up his mind not to appoint barristers it was better to say so at once.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the discretion as to the appointment of barristers merely related to courts where the jurisdiction was above £10.

The GOVERNOR said, that he was aware of this, but he would repeat what he had before said, the discretion was also left to him of extending the courts; people would first get their courts extended and then they would want barristers; if he were to have any discretion in the matter it must be confined to the County of Cumberland, else every week petitions would be coming in from one part of the country or the other, like that which had been presented this day from Patrick's Plains.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the clause might easily be altered, so as to apply to the Courts of Cumberland only.

The GOVERNOR said, if such were the case he should have no objection to the clause.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR said, he thought it desirable that the Bill should go much farther; he should like to see such Courts as contemplated by the Bill, established not only in Cumberland, but at Goulburn, Maitland, Bathurst, and even perhaps Port Macquarie.

The GOVERNOR said this only proved what he had already advanced. If such a Court were established in one place, it would be required for all. He had frequently said before, that he was ready to go to any length the Council pleased, so long as they would do without the appointment of barristers; but he did not think it would be prudent, or even right, to create new offices in the present state of the colony, to which must be attached salaries of at least £500 a year, which, with travelling expenses, would probably amount to £600 or £700. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of the legal profession, or in any way to impugn their conduct; but, as a proof of what remuneration they required for their services, he would state, that the other day a barrister was required to go down to Norfolk Island; but although the remuneration offered was £130, not one could be procured, and the consequence was that the prisoners who had been concerned in the late outrage in the island would all have to be brought up to Sydney to be tried. [illegible] before the Council. To return to the subject [illegible] opinion, however, he must say that in [illegible] without meaning any disrespect to the learned profession, there were many justices of the peace equally competent to administer justice in such cases as were likely to come before them, as barristers would be; at all events, supposing that the salaries were £500 per annum, the government would only be able to procure for this the junior barristers of all; men of no experience whatever, however talented and however promising they might be; so far as this point went, however, it was with him a mere matter of expense, and he must oppose the creating of any new offices—to the imposition of any new burthens on the present state of the colony. With respect to the admission of attorneys he would also say a few words, as this would be the last time he should have occasion to refer to the subject; he had no wish whatever to set the attorneys up in array against himself, although he had perhaps already said enough to raise them all about his ears; the expense of employing attorneys in these courts would not fall upon the government, and therefore it was a matter of no moment to the government; what he had said and what he should now say was more for the benefit of the public at large, and especially for that of suitors, and it was rather a matter for other honourable members to speak upon than himself. It was said that there were courts in which attorneys practiced in which the whole expenses were not more than £3 or £4 or £5 in each case, but because it was so elsewhere it was no reason that it should be so here, and he feared very much that honorable members would find that it would not be so. If attorneys were admitted, much more time would be occupied, and the expenses of the courts thereby greatly increased; for where the court would dispose of ten cases with the assistance of attorneys, he had no doubt they would be able to dispose of fifty cases without attorneys. As he had before said, he should probably not refer to this subject again, and therefore he would take this opportunity of correcting an error which he had fallen into the other day. He had stated that attorneys were in the habit of charging their travelling expenses, while attending on circuit courts, to each of their clients, whether they had one or twenty. He was wrong in this; but what he found to be the truth was much worse than what he had stated. Attorneys were not in the habit of charging the whole of their travelling expenses to each of their clients, but they charged those clients two guineas each for each day they were absent from Sydney, and afterwards they divided their travelling expenses amongst the whole number of their clients, in addition to the two guineas each per day. Now this two guineas per day, which was charged to each client, was two shillings per day more than was allowed to the first law officer of the Crown—to the first barrister—by Act of Parliament, which had expressly fixed two pounds per day as the allowance to the Attorney-General. Supposing an attorney had twenty clients, here would be forty guineas per day for every day he was absent from Sydney, in addition to his travelling expenses which were to be divided amongst the whole at the end, and as an attorney was doubtless, put upon no greater expense on the road than an Attorney-General, it was somewhat difficult to imagine what those travelling expenses might amount to. In order that no mistake might occur now, and being anxious to correct the error which he had previously fallen into, he had brought with him the letter of Mr. Moore Dillon, the Crown Solicitor, to whom he had at first referred the case, on which his attention had been drawn to the matter; and from this letter the case appeared as it had now been stated by him to the Council. The case was this: A convict scourger named Sharman, was committed to take his trial for some offence, and he applied to the Government to be allowed counsel. As there was some reason to believe that the evidence which had been brought forward was untrue; that the charge had originated in malice, he having been a scourger, his request was granted, and the Principal Superintendent of convicts was directed to employ professional men, in order that this prisoner might be properly defended. This was in August last; professional assistance was afforded to him, and Sharman was acquitted. The attorney employed, sent in a bill for seven days, at two guineas per day, making fourteen guineas. It struck him, the Governor, that the case could not have lasted seven days, and therefore he had made enquiries into the matter and he found the case as he had stated, that attornies were allowed to charge two guineas per day in each case, and in addition to this he found that in this particular case the attorney had not charged all he was entitled to, as he might also have charged for travelling expenses in addition to the two guineas per diem. It was not often that the government had occasion to employ attorneys, and therefore the matter was not one of importance to the government, but it was to private individuals, and this was the reason why he had noticed it. It might be however that the charges were perfectly fair, that they were what the law allowed, and if so he was silenced at once. They appeared heavy to him, and he could only say that if the law did allow them, it must be a fine thing to be an attorney.

Mr. JONES cordially agreed in the last observation which had fallen from his Excellency.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, that it was with extreme reluctance that he ever spoke on such matters as that now before the Council, but he certainly felt that it was his duty to make some observations on what had fallen from his Excellency. The case to which his Excellency had alluded might appear extraordinary, but it would not when all the circumstances were known. The gentleman to whom his Excellency had alluded, and he, the Chief Justice, could have no hesitation in mentioning his name, for it was a name which could never be mentioned without honour, was Mr. George Allen. A prisoner of the crown, stood charged with felony; there was reason to suppose that the man was innocent and that the charge had been got up from malice, and his Excellency from very praiseworthy motives, and a desire to protect the innocent, had given instructions that he should be provided with legal assistance. Mr. George Allen was requested to undertake this man's defence, and he went down to Maitland for that purpose; he left Sydney, left all his general business, and was kept away from Sydney for seven days, the case probably not coming on until near the end of the assizes. The whole of this time was lost to Mr. Allen; he was living at a considerable expense, as gentlemen must be aware that persons could not live very cheaply at a public inn in an assize town in England, and much less in this colony; he was obliged to eat and drink, to live like a gentleman; and although he might be a teetotaller, he was obliged to pay the price which the landlord charged him; and for all this he had furnished the government with the bill which had given rise to the enquiry which his Excellency had alluded to. He, the Chief Justice, was prepared to maintain that the charge was a just and reasonable one, and such as any jury of twelve men, whether rich or poor, would have allowed, if called upon to assess damages in the case. Some portion of this might have been spared if the government, instead of taking away from Sydney an attorney in full practice, and having no business to lead him to the Criminal Court, had employed an attorney resident on the spot, and there were several at Maitland, and sent him five guineas, three of which would have gone to fee counsel and the other two for his own trouble. It was erroneous, however, to state that attorneys charged two guineas per day to each client, for travelling expenses, when there were several clients; but when there was only one, when an attorney went for one express purpose, then he had a right to make such a charge. An attorney was not a mere labourer, a man without education or standing; every person to become qualified as an attorney in any of the courts of England, Ireland, or Scotland must have received a classical education, he must be articled for five years to a master capable of instructing him in his profession, and that master received a premium of £300; then on his admission there was a stamp duty of £203, and besides this he had to undergo a strict examination as to his capabilities and as to his character for morality, honour, and integrity; his friends had to provide him also with subsistence while serving his articles, and no one could be brought to the profession of an attorney for a less sum than £1000; surely then, after all this, after these expenses, after going through this ordeal, the attorney was entitled to some adequate remuneration for his services. These observations had been called forth by the disposition which appeared to be growing on the community to run down lawyers, to cry them down as pests to society, heaping charges upon them which were not fair or capable of being sustained,—which were not founded in truth. And he would ask, what would become of society if it were not for the due administration of justice? This Bill, which had given rise to this discussion, was proposed, it was said, by the honourable member opposite, in order to afford justice without law. Now, [illegible] member, his good sense of the honourable [illegible] usual shrewdness, or his good feeling, he, the Chief Justice, was at a loss to know how justice could possibly be separated from the law. All our conduct was ruled according to some standard principle; in case of a quarrel or misunderstanding between friends, they referred to some standard party, who hearing their difference, referred them to some standard principle and adjusted them; it was so in every dealing, and every transaction, and if so in the common course of every day events, how much more so was it necessary, that disputes arising out of money transactions should be referred to be decided on by some competent tribunal? He would now allude to the Bill itself; he had not conversed with his honourable friend the Attorney-General since the Council last discussed the subject; they had both been too much occupied in other duties, and therefore the clause which his honourable friend proposed to introduce, was as new to him, the Chief Justice, as to His Excellency. If the alteration proposed in that clause were carried into effect, then, indeed, his most serious objection to the Bill would be removed; if it were provided, that some person, duly qualified by a legal education, should be appointed to preside in such Courts, the objection he had previously urged would no longer exist. As to the suggestion which he had thrown out, as to trial by jury, he had never intended to urge it as a standing objection to the Bill, as he was quite ready to admit, that with a legally educated commissioner, two assessors would constitute a competent tribunal. He entertained one other serious objection, however, which his honorable friend the Attorney-General had not proposed to do any thing to remove, and which nothing could remove, and that was, to make the Courts final and conclusive, to allow of no appeal from their decisions; true there was some provision for granting a new trial in certain cases, but this was not sufficient, and although he was ready to admit, to some extent, what had been urged by his learned friend on the subject of expense, he should like to see some reservation, some power, at all events, given to the Commissioner himself, to reserve cases for the decision of a higher tribunal. His learned friend was well aware, that even with the present £10 jurisdiction of Courts of Requests difficult points frequently arose; and it would be a great satisfaction, not only to the public, but to the person presiding over such courts, to be enabled to assure himself that he had decided properly, or, at all events, to correct an error if he fell into one. He would freely admit that it was most desirable to afford every means of procuring speedy justice to the remote parts of the colony; and in those remote parts such courts were more necessary than in those were Courts were constantly sitting for the administration of justice. If it were a question as to the necessity of the measure, he should most certainly say that it was not so much required in the Courts of Cumberland, where his honorable friend had proposed to try it as an experiment, as in the more remote parts of the colony where recourse could not be so readily had to the Courts at present constituted. Here Courts were constantly sitting, and the effect of creating such Courts in Cumberland would only be to erect two Supreme Courts instead of one; nor would it diminish the evil of litigation so much complained of, but rather tend to increase it. As to expense, it was argued that it would be a saving to the public; but there must be commissioners—there must be assessors, with mileage and a hundred other expences; and if the suitors had to bear all, the Courts, instead of being a relief, would become an intolerable burden. The average revenue of the Supreme Court from the chief clerk's office alone was £9000; if the object of the bill was to diminish the business of the Supreme Court it would also diminish its revenues, and at the same time other courts would be established which would entail far greater expenses without any additional benefit. There must be commissioners with salaries, and registrars, and clerks, and bailiffs, with all the machinery of a court of record; and all this was to be paid out of the fees chargeable on suitors, and yet it was said it was intended to be a saving of expense to them. He would suppose that the court was established in the county of Cumberland; to a learned person properly qualified to fill the office of commissioner of such a court, no less a sum than £1500 per annum could possibly be given, unless it was intended to degrade his office, to prevent him from living as his station would require. If it were not intended to have a person having received a professional education to preside over these courts, then he must dissent altogether from the measure; and he was convinced that such courts so presided over would never give satisfaction. He certainly was as favourable as any man to the doctrine of affording cheap law; yet he doubted if it would be politic to afford it too cheap: whether it would not encourage that spirit of litigation already too rife; whether it would not encourage that disposition to pugnacity, to fighting and quarrelling, which was natural to man. And, supposing that cheap law could be had, he doubted if people would be satisfied while there was yet dearer law to be had. People relished their luxuries the more in proportion to the high price they cost. In the common necessaries of life this was exemplified—any one who attended to the common course of the markets could see it: if there was better meat or finer vegetables, the poor man would have them, and the middling and higher classes had to put up with an inferior description. And so it would be with law; while there was a higher tribunal—a dearer place—the people would not be satisfied unless they could go there. As to the admission of attorneys to practise, he certainly would urge that they should be added. The greatest men that had ever sat on the benches in England had acknowledged that they had received comfort and satisfaction from having a learned bar to discuss questions thoroughly, and place matters in a proper light before them; how much more desirable, then, was it, that a commissioner, situated as would be the commissioners appointed under this act, should have the benefit of legal assistance! In conclusion, he would briefly sum up his opinion on the matter. If these Courts were to be established there must be a competent person to be judge in such courts; and he should be allowed to have the assistance of professional gentlemen, who should be remunerated on a reasonable scale, to be paid by the judges, so as to prevent extortion. Unless a competent judge was to be appointed, he should feel it his duty to oppose the measure; and with respect to the necessity of the measure, he should say that it was not necessary in Cumberland, and that if it was to be tried as an experiment, it should be in some remote parts of the colony.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR said, that no one would for a moment contend that justice should not be administered according to law; all that was proposed by this Bill was, to relieve parties from the mazes and intricacies of the law; to dispense with those forms which, however useful and important they might be, when large interests were pending, were not so in trifling cases. He, Mr. Macarthur, was willing to admit that there were some practitioners, honourable men like Mr. Allen, and he knew some himself—he might instance Mr. Norton, who, instead of making exorbitant charges, frequently took less than he was entitled to, and sometimes gave his professional assistance for nothing; but he, Mr. Macarthur, feared that if attorneys were allowed to practice in these courts, it would not be such men as Mr. Norton and Mr. Allen and others of this class who would be found in them, but a lower order of practitioners who would seek to introduce for the purpose of gain, those delays and technicalities which it was wished to avoid, and he thought that in cases such as would be likely to come into these courts, the parties would, or most of them, be fully competent to argue for themselves. With respect to what had fallen from his Honor the Chief Justice, as to the probability that the poorer classes would scarcely be satisfied unless they could get the dearest law from the highest tribunal, he could bear witness that such was the disposition. He knew of a case in which some labouring men were the parties, it arose out of a dispute as to the right to some land, which originally cost some £300 or £400. The original party to the suit had been sold off to pay the law expenses; a friend had purchased the title, and the affair was still in the hands of professional gentlemen. He certainly should support the extension of the courts to the remote districts of the colony, but he thought they should be established in Cumberland also; the existence of the Supreme Court was no reason why they should not; in London there were courts of this sort, even close to the highest courts of the empire to which parties might have recourse. As to the admission of attornies he had the same objections as those which had been urged by his Excellency; he would in no case allow them to appear except as agents, and then only when the parties could not appear themselves.

Mr. JONES said, he was somewhat at a loss to know whether the learned Chief Justice intended to oppose the proceeding further with the Bill or not. He had thought the last time the subject had been before the Council that his Honor had agreed that it would be best to try the Bill by way of experiment, in the County of Cumberland; now, however, his Honor appeared to think that it was not wanted in Cumberland, and that if tried at all it should be in the remote parts of the colony. The returns which he had moved for on a previous day had only just been put into his hands, and he wished he had had some time to go through them: he found, however, that the proportion of cases tried in the Supreme Court under £30, was nearly one fourth of the whole number tried, and the object of the Bill now under discussion was to decrease the number of such cases in the Supreme Court, and to lessen the enormous expense to which parties were at present put to carry on these cases. He had with him a list of cases which had been tried, arising out of the affairs of the unfortunate Auction Company, with which he had been connected, and it was really frightful to see the enormous law expenses. A very large proportion of the cases were tried by assessors; it appeared that the total number of cases up to June 30, 1842, tried by juries, was thirty-six, while the causes tried by assessors numbered about four hundred and twenty. The Bill now proposed, he looked upon as a Bill of humanity, and notwithstanding all the objections which had been urged against it, he hoped that the Council would pass it. The revenue of the Supreme Court had been alluded to, but he was sure that was the last source from which His Excellency would desire to reap a revenue, and as to the expenses of the Courts proposed to be established, they would be found to be but little in addition to the present, and easily met by a trifling increase in the fees.

The GOVERNOR said, he felt very considerable difficulty as to how he should proceed with this measure. He certainly thought, His Honor the Chief Justice, at the last meeting of the Council, had concurred in the propriety of trying the Bill as an experiment in the county of Cumberland. Now, however, his Honor objected to this—and he believed that in doing so His Honor had the concurrence of his brother Judges. He was quite willing to admit the force of the argument that cheap law might tend to encourage a spirit of litigation, which had already risen to a fearful height; but he thought that litigation in this colony had arisen chiefly from the mischievous practice of giving credit, and from the practice of contracting debts which parties were afterwards unable to pay. Circumstances, however, had arisen which would remedy this evil without the interposition of legislative enactment, which, indeed, in his opinion, never would have produced any effect. His (the Governor's) impression, however—notwithstanding all that had been said against cheap law—was, that the expenses of the Supreme Court were too great. The Chief Justice had said that the courts were not required in Cumberland, because the Supreme Court was always open. This put him in mind of the old joke, "The London Tavern is always open." It was so; but a person would not be entertained unless he had money to pay for what he had, and the Supreme Court was useless if people had not money to go into it. It appeared to him that one of two things must be done: either courts of the kind must be instituted, even for Sydney itself, or else the present charges of the Supreme Court must be very materially reduced; the fees paid to government were not high, they formed but a very small portion of the expenses, it was the charges of the attorneys. Very little went into the pocket of the government, and although the revenue for 1841 and for this year would probably pay the expenses of the civil side of the court, yet it was not so in former years, nor was it likely that it would continue so. The difficulty which he felt was, that he ought not perhaps to proceed with a Bill of this sort against the opinions of the learned Chief Justice and his brother judges, and at the same time he did not wish prematurely to withdraw the Bill. With respect to Mr. Allen, whose name had been mentioned, he begged distinctly to say that when the case was explained to him, he had no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with Mr. Allen's charge, and there was no person for whom he had a higher esteem than for Mr. Allen, who deserved the esteem of every one for the good he was doing to this country, as connected with the the Benevolent Asylum, and with the Society of which he was the President. The case having been brought under his notice, however, he had thought it right to notice it for the benefit of the public generally, who might not have been aware what was the practice of attorneys on such notices.

Mr. JONES said, he trusted his Excellency would not think of withdrawing the Bill. If the Judges were opposed to this Bill there was also another side of the question to look at; there was public opinion to be regarded; and the public had come forward and asked for this Bill, and he had no doubt, that if there had been thought to be any necessity for it petitions would have been poured in from all parts of the colony in favour of it; and however highly the opinions of the Judges ought to be revered, yet, if there was nothing illegal in the measure, he did not think that the Council should hesitate to do that which they thought best for the people, simply because the Judges' opinions were opposed to a measure.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE replied, that the honorable member was very wrong if he imputed any personal motive to the Judges in opposing this measure. If they opposed it it was upon principle. His Excellency had hit the right mark when he attributed the great quantity of litigation in this colony to the system of credit which had been pursued. The Judges had done every thing in their power to lighten the amount of fees; and it would be found that in very many cases the heavy expenses were entailed by the delays which the parties themselves caused, and for the maintenance of witnesses brought from a distance. It was not for the Judges to regulate the fees to be given to counsel; these were at the discretion of the suitor, and if he would have the leading men at the bar he must pay for them.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL regretted extremely the position in which His Excellency was placed; he saw the difficulty of it, and acknowledged the great responsibility which would be incurred by pressing this measure after it had been distinctly understood that the Judges were opposed to it. Still, however, it should be remembered that the public had also expressed an opinion; they had expressed a desire for the Bill, and he had hoped that it would have been tried for the county of Cumberland at all events; but now that he found his honorable and learned friend the Chief Justice was opposed to this he was at a loss to know how to proceed. He had endeavoured to produce a measure which he thought would benefit the community, that community which he had served for some years as Commissioner of the Courts of Requests. The manner in which he had performed the duties of the office had met with approbation, and he thought it a debt he owed to that community. It would perhaps be better that his Excellency should withdraw the Bill for the present, although he would not have it abandoned altogether, and he should console himself in the hope, that in the measure would be found the seeds of future legislation.

Mr. BERRY was about to address the Council, when it was found that Sir Maurice O'Connell having left the Chambers, there was not a Council, and the members separated, with the understanding that the discussion was to be resumed on Friday morning, to which day the Council adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice BURTON and a Special Jury.

COLLINS *v.* ELWIN.

This was an action for slander; the plaintiff was John Gunn Collins, Esq., commonly known as Captain Collins, and the defendant Hastings Elwin, Esq., manager of the Australian Trust Company.

Counsel for the plaintiff, the Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer, and Mr. Darvall; for the defendant, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Broadhurst. Attorney for the plaintiff, R. J. Want; for the defendant, J. Norton.

Mr. Darvall opened the case. There were six counts in the declaration. The slander complained of was, that at various times, and to various persons, the defendant had, with a view to injure the good name and fame of the plaintiff, and to create doubts as to his solvency, concocted and spread reports which were untrue, and which had had the effect intended. That the plaintiff was engaged in partnership with one William Hart, of London, in an extensive concern—sawing and flour mills, and that at various times he had had occasion to draw upon his said partner in England for various large sums of money to enable him to complete the building, &c., necessary to carry on this concern; that Messrs. Irving and Lamb had purchased such bills of the plaintiff to the amount of nearly £4000, and were in treaty for the purchase of £1000 more, but that the defendant had prevented the completion of the bargain by the slander complained of, by causing it to be believed that the plaintiff was in embarrassed circumstances, and that the bills which had been purchased by Messrs. Irving and Lamb were would not be met when they came to maturity. The various counts recited that the defendant had said that "not one of the bills," meaning the bills drawn by the plaintiff on Mr. Hart, "would be met;" that he had said to Mr. Irving, "What amount have you taken?" and on being answered, had added "not one will be paid;" that on another occasion the defendant had said, "Hart is not a partner of his—Hart is no more a partner of his than I am, but he will come in as a principal creditor;" and lastly, "all the bills will be dishonoured." The declaration went on to state, that in consequence of these slanders the plaintiff's good name had been destroyed, and his credit ruined, and that in consequence he had been obliged to make an assignment of his property to his creditors, and declare himself insolvent. The damages were laid at £10,000.

To this declaration the defendant pleaded first, not guilty; and secondly, that the plaintiff was not jointly interested with Hart, and these were the issues for the Jury to try.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury at very great length. The plaintiff and the defendant were both well known to them; the plaintiff for a number of years, and the defendant, although not so long amongst them, yet from the office he held, and his position, must also be known as a leading member in society. The plaintiff was formerly a captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, and the defendant occupied in this colony a post of considerable importance and emolument, and was perhaps deservedly esteemed. In trying this case however, the Jury must not look to the estimable character of the defendant alone, they must not look to his position in society, but they must weigh the injury which he had done to the plaintiff, and give their verdict accordingly. The plaintiff, Captain Collins, was well known to them; some years ago, they would recollect, that he was engaged in the transhipment of horses to and from this colony, an enterprise which he carried on with considerable success. In the prosecution of that enterprise he visited many parts of the colony, and, amongst others, the district of Illawarra, and here he discovered a spot admirably calculated, in his opinion, for the enterprise in which he and Hart subsequently engaged. This was a piece of land near the sea-coast, with a forest of wood behind it of the sort best adapted for sawing, with every facility for conveyance by water to Sydney, and thus peculiarly adapted to the erection of saw-mills. Having satisfied himself that the enterprise was one likely to prove eminently successful, he proceeded to England, and there entered into partnership with Mr. Hart for the purpose of erecting and establishing such mills. Mr. Hart was a man of considerable wealth, and advanced a large sum to carry the design into effect; they were to divide the profits equally between them; the plaintiff, Captain Collins, was to pay off the advance made by Hart out of his half share of the profits, and until he did so was to pay the usual rate of interest on the advances made by Hart. Captain Collins returned to this colony, and prosecuted the erection of the mills with vigour and expedition. On behalf of Mr. Hart, a power of attorney was given to a Mr. Ottley, and he, the Attorney-General, feared that much of the unpleasantness, much of the mischief which had ensued, arose from the connexion between the young gentleman and the present defendant. Mr. Ottley was the defendant's nephew, and had not continued at the mills, and there did not appear any reason whatever for the line of conduct which the defendant had adopted from his arrival in the colony to the present time towards Captain Collins, unless it was to be accounted for by the removal of Mr. Elwin's nephew, and the substitution of a gentleman named Waugh, a relative of Mr. Hart's, who was entrusted with the powers which Mr. Ottley had previously held. The correspondence which had been carried on between Captain Collins and Mr. Hart, was throughout such as would pass between one partner and another; throughout, the partnership was recognized every where, as the Jury would see when they had the correspondence before them. Mr. Hart spoke of his half share of the profits, and of the plaintiff's half share; the defendant, Mr. Elwin, had been put in full possession of all the facts connected with the connexion existing between Captain Collins and Mr. Hart, and how therefore he could on his arrival here assert that Captain Collins was not a partner of Mr. Hart's, consistently with truth and honour, he the Attorney-General was at a loss to understand. In writing to Mr. Waugh and to Captain Collins, Mr. Hart informed them that Mr. Elwin was coming to the colony; he spoke in the highest terms of that gentleman, of the influential position he was likely to occupy in the colony, and added, that being on very friendly terms, he had communicated to him the particulars of the transactions between him, Mr. Hart, and the plaintiff, Captain Collins; and that he, the defendant, had promised to interest himself in the matter, and to render every assistance. Little did Mr. Hart imagine that his friend, Mr. Elwin, would pile up difficulty after difficulty in the way of Captain Collins, that instead of assisting him, he would injure him in every possible way, and at length reduce him to utter ruin. The Attorney-General had called the attention of the Jury to the correspondence to show, that throughout Mr. Hart recognized Captain Collins as a partner, and treated him as such. About the time that Mr. Elwin arrived in the colony, the buildings and machinery required for the mills were nearly completed, and the mill-men about to be set in full operation; some £2400 had been expended, and the concern was just ready to be set to work as Mr. Elwin arrived, and from his conduct he induces Mr. Waugh, Mr. Hart's relative, to believe that he, Mr. Waugh, is altogether superseded in his trust on behalf of Hart, that Mr. Elwin has come out with powers to do exactly as he pleases for Mr. Hart. That this was not the case however was sufficiently proved afterwards. Mr. Elwin, however, in the mean time, represented the plaintiff, Captain Collins, as little better than an impostor, denied that he was a partner of Hart's, and declared wherever he went that not one of the bills which Collins had drawn on Hart would be honoured. Mr. Irving, a merchant of Sydney, had cashed some three or four thousand pounds worth of these bills, and was in treaty, and had actually agreed to purchase, another thousand pounds worth, when Mr. Elwin sent for him, and told him this tale, and he of course refused afterwards to cash the bills he had agreed to. Mr. Elwin originated and propagated the slander; he must have known that the case was not as he represented, as he had been made acquainted with the whole state of affairs before leaving England. Captain Collins, however, was ruined, he was reproached by Mr. Irving as an impostor, as having deceived him, by representing that he had a partner in England; his credit was blown upon; he was utterly ruined, and he appeared before the Jury that day absolutely a pauper, reduced to that state by the scandal which had been propagated by the defendant, to claim damages for the injury he had received; it might be said that the damages were large, but had not the injury also been great, and the reparation must be proportioned to the injury. Captain Collins had been deprived of a post of honour; he was a justice of the peace, and had been put out of the commission; he held a respectable station in society, and then his character as a man of honour, on which no stain had been ever cast before, had been taken from him by the defendant. Mr. Irving would be brought before the Jury, and he would tell them that he had seen the mills, that they were capable of producing some £8000 or £10,000 a year; of the share of this also, Captain Collins had been deprived, his credit destroyed, ruin staring him in the face, he had no other course left but to assign his property to his creditors; and now he would tell the Jury something that would astonish them. Mr. Elwin, who positively denied that Captain Collins and Mr. Hart were in partnership, who had said so over and over again, came forward when this assignment was about to be made, and insisted that a dissolution of the partnership should take place, and that Hart should be allowed to come in as a creditor. And even after Mr. Elwin knew that the bills which had been purchased by Mr. Irving had actually been honoured by Mr. Hart in England, which was communicated to him by Mr. Waugh, he still persisted in the story. There was no retractation, no expression of sorrow; on the contrary, bullocks were necessary to draw wood, in order to carry on the operations of the mill, and a bargain was entered into with Mr. M'Leod for the purchase of fifty bullocks, to be paid for by a bill drawn on Mr. Hart; Before these bullocks were delivered, however, Mr. Elwin had told Mr. M'Leod that that bill would not be paid, and the bullocks consequently were not delivered, and the operations of the mills were kept back. Altogether, this case was one of grievous hardship, the injury inflicted on Captain Collins had been of the most serious nature, and called for ample reparation.

The witnesses for the plaintiff were now called. The first was Mr. Waugh, cousin of Mr. Hart, whose examination lasted upwards of four hours, considerable portion of the time, however, having been occupied in reading correspondence. The substance of Mr. Waugh's evidence was, that he succeeded to Mr. Ottley, as representative of his cousin, Mr. Hart, at the request of Mr. Hart; that at the time he succeeded, the property was in a very precarious state from want of money to carry the concern on, and the great pressure that was occasioned by outstanding claims. That he had drawn upon Mr. Hart to the amount of £4000 in bills, a great part of which fell into Mr. Irving's hands; that, subsequently, it was found necessary to draw for a further sum, and they were again in treaty with Mr. Irving, when it was agreed that the matter should stand over for a time, as it was expected that Mr. Elwin

be prepared to render every assistance make any advances which would be ed; that Mr. Elwin however refused to in any way whatever; that he repre- that he was fully empowered by Hart ount as he thought best for him, and e should claim as a creditor against on behalf of Hart; that Collins was tner of Hart's, but had been squander- art's money; that he, Mr. Waugh, had very wrong in drawing upon Hart, as r. Elwin, was very sure that Hart would vance one farthing more than he already nd that the bills would come back dis- red; that he, Mr. Waugh, had afterwards ed letters from Mr. Hart, apprising him he bills drawn by him had been duly red, and reproaching him for entertaining doubts as to their being so honoured; e had communicated this to Mr. Elwin, ppeared much annoyed at it. That incon- nce of the reports raised against Captain s, the mills had not been carried on, and it had become necessary to assign to in Collins's creditors; that Mr. Elwin, sisted upon a dissolution of partnership lso that Captain Collins should have g more whatever to do with the mills, hould immediately remove his family thence.

cross-examination related principally tters of accounts. The witness stated there had been some bills drawn by in Collins on Mr. Hart previously, had come back dishonoured, but was, as Mr. Hart explained, because were not endorsed by Mr. Ottley, at time Mr. Hart's representative, any one for him, and that other bills een honoured, as were those which had drawn by him, Mr. Waugh, and which een purchased by Mr. Irving.

. Irving, of the late firm of Irving, Lamb, Co., was next examined.—He knew the tiff, and had had interviews with the dant. He had purchased bills to a con- able amount, between £3000 and £4000, n on Mr. Hart, in favour of Captain Col- by Mr. Waugh. He was also in treaty he purchase of more bills. He went to Elwin hearing that he wished to see Mr. Elwin spoke to him of the bills, asked him how much he had discounted? eing told, Mr. Elwin said "more fool you it be any satisfaction to you, I can tell you ne of them will be paid." He entertained oubt previously of their being paid, but nsequence of this, he refused to purchase more bills, and reproached the plaintiff having imposed upon him. He received ces afterwards that the bills he had pur- ed had been duly honoured. He had the mills, and the manner in which they ed, and he thought they would yield a n of at least £10,000 a-year. He had equently been present at an interview at Norton's. Mr. Elwin, he believed, ed him to come there as a creditor, as no t appeared to be entertained that the would be returned; and Mr. Elwin then ated his assertion that they would be onoured.

he cross-examination of this witness re- d chiefly to the value of the mills, and his ns of ascertaining it, and to the security h he had taken to insure payment of the

r. M'Leod was called, and proved that he entered into a contract to supply Captain ins with fifty bullocks, for which he was e paid by a bill on Mr. Hart in England. ring that Mr. Elwin was somewhat con ed about the matter, and knowing that tain Collins was in difficulties, he went to Elwin, who told him that the bill would be paid, and he therefore did not supply bullocks.

r. Want, solicitor for the plaintiff, was t called to prove sundry documents which relation to the case, which were put in as dence.

he Private Secretary's letter, announcing Captain Collins that he had been superseded justice of the peace was next read, and plaintiff's case thus closed.

TUESDAY.

n the Court being opened, Major Went- th, one of the jurors, inquired of His nor if it would be proper for him, or any is brother jurors who might be inclined, ask any questions which might have sug- ted themselves to them by the evidence en yesterday. His reason for putting such uestion to His Honor, at that stage of the l, was in order to enable the counsel on h sides to make what remarks they ught proper on the topics he was about to gest.

His Honor intimated that the proper way , to put the questions referred to through , as he and the Jury were so placed as to in the position of judges between the nsel on both sides, whose province it was make out the best case in their power for ir respective clients; but he had no objec- to recall any witness whom the Jury ght require, and to put such questions to m as the Jury might suggest, provided se questions had a tendency to render any- ng more plain that had already come fore them.

Mr. Hughes, a preceding witness, was then alled, and deposed, that he was still attor- y for Mr. Hart, who is still a partner in the odstock Mills concern.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied to the dence given for the plaintiff, in a speech ich occupied about three hours and a half the delivery: the following is a brief out- e of the topics introduced and discussed by learned gentleman. He commenced by serving, that the present action (considering the circumstances of the case as it had me before them,) was one of the greatest tances he had ever known of the art of king much ado about nothing, which ap ared to have arisen from the interest which had been created by what had taken place in Court concerning it on the preceding day. had then been said, that the plaintiff had en reduced to a state of insolvency by his ent's conduct, on which the present action s grounded, and also that he was in a state insolvency now, but when he had shown em that the plaintiff was in a state of in- lvency at the time when his client (the fendant) landed in the colony, he could not e how the plaintiff could turn round and ll the Jury that Mr. Elwin was the cause, the person who had been the cause of his he plaintiff's) insolvency. It was not be- use there are kings and emperors intro- uced into a play, that it was termed a tra- dy, but because of the incidents which were rought up into the piece, that such an pithet was given to it; so neither was it ecause Captain Collins had got up a noise bout the disordered and embarrassed tate of his own affairs and those of the Wood- tock Mill concern, that the Jury were to give he plaintiff a verdict. Captain Collins had ade all the row, because Mr. Elwin had ade use of an expression about a mercantile transaction in which the latter had been con- ulted; but the Jury would remember, that rom the circumstances already brought be- ore them, it was only such a remark as efendant was warranted to make on behalf f Mr. Hart, who was in England, and by hom he had been empowered to look after is (Hart's) affairs in this colony. They ould also recollect to whom the expressions omplained of had been uttered, it was to one who, defendant had every right to speak n such a subject, for it was to one who had een taking bills drawn by plaintiff and send- ng them home to Hart, who had given defen- dant to understand what would be their fate; if he making of such communications as those omplained of in such circumstances was not olerated, then all mercantile enquiries would e at an end, for no one would be safe in ma- king them without taking a legal opinion be- fore they replied to the interrogatories put to hem by their brother merchants.

He invited the particular attention of the Jury to the law as it applied to the present case, for in doing so they would not fail to perceive that the law was in unison, and agreed with justice. They had been given to understand that the communication complained of was not a privileged communication in the strict sense of the term, but he was bound to tell them, that it was one of those [illegible] which are privileged by the circumstances under which they [illegible] made. They had heard them denominated malicious communications, but it lay with the plaintiff to prove them to have been made in malice, before they treated them as such. He then cited 2 Starkey, p. 422, 8 Carrington and Payne, p. 88, and 5 Carrington and Payne, p. 616, as stating cases analogous to the present in their leading features, and which had been held to be cases of communications regarded as privileged by the circumstances in which they had been made. He also read from the 2nd Crumpton, Mason, and Roscoe, a legal definition of what the Jury were to understand by the term privileged communication, and contended that those before the Court fell under that denomination. It was not on a narrow principle, or a mere isolated point of law that he called on the Jury to regard the case before them in such a light; but it was on the broad and general principles of the law that he called on them to take this view of the case, and which was so strong that even if his client had gone the length of advertising the non-acceptance of the bills by Hart, or of placarding the same through the town, he would have been held harmless for so doing. On looking at the declaration, he was at a loss to discover what really had been said, but whatever it was it did not appear to have gone very far, as only three persons had been produced as witnesses to speak to it, and one of these (M'Leod) had not given any evidence whatever which could be put to them by His Honor; and with regard to the other two, he would have to say more by-and-bye. In the mean time, he wished the Jury to examine the declaration for themselves, and see whether there was anything in it or in the evidence which could for a moment induce them to believe that the plaintiff had sustained any special damage whatever, which it was necessary they should be convinced of before they gave him a verdict. The defendant was no zany, prophet, or grandee, as had been asserted by the other side. His client, from what he knew of Mr. Hart's mind (but which from the absence of that gentleman could not be put in evidence before them) was convinced that the bills would not be honoured on their arrival in England, and in expressing this he had not gone beyond the limits assigned him as Hart's morally authorised agent to look after his affairs, and act for him in his absence. The Jury would see, from the circumstances in which Mr. Elwin found the Woodstock affairs on his arrival in the colony, that if anything was done wrong by defendant acting for him, that it was Hart and not the present plaintiff who had a right to complain. On looking at the complaints of the plaintiff, and the grounds on which they rested, they reminded him of the anecdote of the attorney and his new clerk, the latter of whom was a very good one, but being asked by his employer if he had sworn a certain affidavit yet, the clerk replied that he had not, because he had not read it; the master said to him, "Oh you read affidavits before you swear them do you: pack off now—you won't do for me." So although the present defendant had arrived in the colony with the strongest moral proofs of his being the confidential and authorised agent of Mr. Hart, and had even been spoken of as such by the plaintiff, and treated as such by him; yet, because he had not as yet a legal authority to produce, he must, when his conduct does not square with Captain Collins's schemes and plans, be told to pack off; that he has no authority to repeat the words or sentiments of Mr. Hart, when acting for his advantage. Considerable stress had been laid on the circumstance, that the defendant had not made, nor even offered, any retraction of the words complained of, and the reason was obvious, he had stated nothing but what he knew and believed to be true, about the bills and about the partnership, and therefore, he could not, without misdoubting the probity of Mr. Hart, make such a retraction. He had, however, done all that he, Elwin, as an honourable man could do, he had expressed his conviction of Captain Collins's honour as a gentleman, and his honesty as a man, which clearly showed that there was nothing like malice or ill-will in his breast in regard to plaintiff, either at the time when the transactions took place, or subsequently. In looking about for a cause to found the charge of malice on, it had been pointed out by the other side that the ill-will of the defendant had originated in the plaintiff dismissing a young man, named Ottley, from the Woodstock concern; but that was found to be untenable, for it had came out in the plaintiff's case, that he had not been dismissed at all, but had left of his own accord, in fact, had requested to be allowed to leave the situation he there filled. All that the defendant had charged plaintiff with, amounted to no more than that he wanted every requisite business habit for conducting and managing the affairs of the Woodstock Mill concern, or as if he had said that plaintiff would be more serviceable in commanding a company of light dragoons, than he could be supposed to be, from his previous occupation, in guiding the operations of a team of bullocks. They were all aware of the defendant's intimacy with Mr. Hart, who had morally and truly (although not in strict compliance with the technicalities of the law,) constituted him the arbiter of his discretion on his leaving England, and, therefore; when he arrived here, he stood in Hart's shoes. Such being the case, he put it to the Jury, if he would not have been justified, on seeing the state of the accounts between his friend Hart and the plaintiff, in putting an advertisement in the public papers in order to protect Hart's interests. That such was his duty the jury might readily conceive, when they heard that Mr. Hart was between seventy-four and seventy-five years of age. That circumstance alone rendered it imperative on the defendant to discharge the sacred trust reposed in him: for the jury, and all who heard him, must admit, that the advanced age of seventy-five was not a period of life for any man either of Mr. Hart's wealth or respectability, to find himself involved in speculations which had been going on for years at an outlay of thousands of pounds per year, without making any return: that such was the case, must be evident from the state of the accounts. Of the speculation, which from the time it was commenced in 1831 had swallowed up nearly £27,000, without, as yet, doing more than defraying its own expenses,—in order to convince the jury of this statement, the learned gentleman read and commented at great length on the documentary evidence which had been admitted during the progress of the plaintiff's case, and contended that it appeared from the letters which had been written by the witness, Mr. Waugh, to Mr. Hart, so long back as February, 1841, there was not the least ground for supposing that the Woodstock speculation had been at all damnified by the defendant's having acted as alleged, the concern being then so indebted that it would require far more than either he or plaintiff thought would be necessary to put it in a working state, and contended, that the advances which had since been made, also established the same position. Another proof of the same fact was to be found in the ruinous rate of exchange which had been consented to and offered for the negociation of £5,630 worth of bills on England. The accounts he held in his hand did not show that the present plaintiff had ever invested any money of his own in the concern, or that he had ever expended any in getting the undertaking carried on to completion. It was not likely that he could have any, for it appeared, from his letters to plaintiff and some others, that he had not a shilling, and had therefore no stake in the concern, except what he might claim for his services as manager or superintendent of the operations; it was evident also from Mr. Hart's letter to plaintiff in 1840, complaining that no accounts had been rendered, that he had not managed it as he ought to have done.—It was no way surprising if, after the large outlay by Hart, and the time which had elapsed without any returns being made, or even accounts rendered, if Mr. Hart determined to honour no more draughts on him; he had already on one occasion refused to honor some of the plaintiff's bills. It appeared that there had been letters forwarded to him, to induce him to make further advances after the bills referred to had been dishonoured, and the inducement which these held out was, that the concern would, as soon as it was perfected, make a clear return of £10,000 a year, but when it would be completed, they had no means of discovering, indeed, it was in evidence that the steam-engine was not yet set to work for aught that appeared to the contrary. Mr. Hart on the faith of the £10,000 a year profit, and the works having been completed by the last advance he had made,—in the belief that it would do so, may have drawn bills on the colony, which, as there are as yet no profits realized, might be dishonoured. Great stress had been laid on Messrs. Irving and Lamb having declined to take the last bill for £1000, as was alleged in consequence of the defendant having stated that Mr. Hart was not a partner in the concern, and also because he had stated that Hart would not honour any any more bills, but the facts as they appeared to be were somewhat different; it was in consequence of legal advice that defendant had stated that [illegible] was not a partner, and they all knew that there were cases in which the partnership did not extend to the one drawing bills on the other. As to Messrs. Irving and Lamb having declined to take the £1000 bill, they did so, not in consequence of what the defendant had told them, but because the plaintiff himself had told them that the defendant was coming out or had come out as agent for Mr. Hart. The idea of the injury arising from the withholding of the £1000 was not heard of until after the defendant had refused to make any advances so long as the plaintiff remained in connection with the mills; and he thought that defendant, as Hart's friend, was justified in dictating such a condition. Another ground of complaint was, that, in consequence of the representations of the defendant, the plaintiff had lost his credit, and had been compelled to declare himself insolvent. But it was a question for them to discover when he was solvent: for it appeared that on his leaving England, in 1838, he was then indebted in a very considerable sum to Mr. Hart; and, looking at his career, it was not to be wondered at if it should turn out that he was not in affluence before the cause of the present action took place. Another complaint was, that, in consequence of his having been declared an insolvent, he had been turned out of the commission of the peace. Whatever injury the plaintiff had sustained from this was not, however, to be visited on the defendant, but on the mill, and the other losing speculations in which the plaintiff had embarked, and which had caused his insolvency; which, being declared, came to the Governor's knowledge, who very properly removed all from the commission who were so circumstanced; with regard to Mr. Waugh, he had not produced his power of attorney, and therefore he had nothing to show that it contained a specific authority, enabling him to draw bills, and even if it did it might only be for a limited amount, and he left it to the jury to draw their own conclusion as to whether the terms on which he had exercised that right had been such as were more injurious to the partnership, than his client's having declined to advance £1000, but on the terms already before the jury. The consenting to the fifty per cent. being given for the £5000 worth of bills, and security besides, in the event of their being dishonoured, he designated as a most infamous transaction on the part of whoever made the bargain for the party on whom they were drawn. He considered that the flourishes at the end of Mr. Waugh's letter about all being set to rights by the advance which it referred to as having been received, were such as might well induce Mr. Hart to say in reading them, "give us such another victory and we are undone." The Solicitor-General concluded by reminding the jury that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Irving had ever agreed to advance the £1000, that in his view of the case the present action had been brought as a last resource, and that it was improbable that the plaintiff had sustained any special damage, or he would have proved it. He then called—

Mr. James Norton, the attorney for the defendant, proved the handwriting of the plaintiff to a letter; he also recollected a meeting taking place in his office, when the plaintiff and defendant, with Waugh and Irving, were present; the object of the meeting was to get the affairs of the mills settled; a number of accounts and papers were produced, and Mr. Elwin was asked if he would warrant a draught of £1000 more on Mr. Hart; when witness said that if they (Waugh and plaintiff) could satisfy defendant that £1000 was all that would be required to complete the mills, and get them set a going, defendant would in these circumstances write an open letter, recommending Hart to pay the bills and advance the sum sought. Defendant never said he would advance the sum; after witness had looked over the accounts, he remarked to Mr. Waugh that not less than £1700 would be necessary, to which Waugh assented; the meeting broke up without coming to any conclusion; the plaintiff has given a very true statement in his letter of what took place at the meeting. Capt. Collins's letter of the 19th of August was here put in and read; it requested defendant not to withhold his recommendation of an advance, and also recapitulated what had taken place at the meeting at Mr. Norton's; also a letter from Mr. Want to defendant requesting him to make the advance of £1000 to carry on the works, and stating that the trust had been prepared and accepted only on the faith that £1000 was to be advanced by him (defendant) in cash, to carry out the completion of the works.

This closed the defendant's case.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in replying to the defence, submitted that the evidence which had been given for the plaintiff took the case entirely from among that class of cases which are called "privileged communications." But, even admitting that it did belong to them, no one had any privilege, nor would the law protect any individual who, under colour of making a privileged communication, stated what was false, or what they knew was false at the time they were making it. Looking at the evidence in the present case, he felt bound to tell the jury that the defendant had not only made a false statement, but one which he must have known to be false at the time when he made it; and, therefore, he was legally and morally answerable for the consequences. The cases cited by the Solicitor-General did not correspond with that before the Court; neither did they correspond with that respecting the characters of servants. He also cited Crompton, Mason and Roscoe, p. 181, to shew the meaning which was to be attached to the terms "privileged communications," and to prove that even those who made such communications were not to prejudice the interests of any one by unlawful means. In looking at the aim of the defendant in making the statements complained of, the jury would see that his object was not to protect the interests of Mr. Hart, as a partner, but to change his position, and to make him take that of a creditor, to the manifest injury of others who were *bona fide* in that position. Defendant must have taken the inhabitants of New South Wales for a gossiping community indeed, as he had done his best to persuade the public that Mr. Hart was not answerable as a partner for the Woodstock Mill debts, but a creditor to a large amount, and was therefore in a condition to sweep away all the property belonging to the concern. The defendant had instructed his counsel to state that he had said nothing which he intended should in any way reflect on the honour of the plaintiff; but he had said what had brought the plaintiff before them as a ruined man and a pauper; it was by the machinations of the defendant he had been so ruined, and therefore he was entitled to compensation at the hands of the jury for the injury he had sustained. Mr. Irving had told them that but for the statements of defendant he would have advanced the £1000. The spirit in which the statements had been made by the defendant, was shown by the agitation and excitement which defendant showed when told that £5000 worth of bills had been honoured in England. He had been represented as pacing up and down the room and exclaiming "Oh these cursed bills." It was also in evidence that when the plaintiff's credit had been destroyed by these statements, that the individuals with whom it had been destroyed taunted him on the subject by accusing him of having deceived them. If they were convinced that a partnership had existed, they must give his client a verdict. He saw some gentlemen in the jury who had been in military service, and had no doubt they could form an opinion as to what feelings such taunts as "You have deceived me," were calculated to beget; or, after having told a gentleman that you were in a partnership, and naming your partner, then, a few days after, meeting with the person to whom such statement had been made, if he were to tell you, "Oh, you have no partner, as you stated to me when I discounted the bills you brought to me, you are no agent of Mr. Hart." In forming their estimate of the damages, they would look at the injury sustained, they would view it in such a light as would enable them to estimate what would be the effect of such language on any gentleman's credit in a commercial community such as this. Many of the items in the accounts were not expended in the works at all, but in procuring what was necessary to render the whole operative. It was in evidence that his client had contributed several thousands of pounds, besides his time and labour, all of which had been sacrificed, and the plaintiff and his family reduced to a state of penury. The learned gentleman then proceeded to reconcile and explain such parts of the evidence as had been assailed by the defendant's counsel, who, in doing so had told them that it was not the characters which made the play,—but some of them had probably heard of the play of Hamlet being bespoke as a performance, but from which it was expressly desired that in the performance the part of Hamlet should be omitted. The accounts which had been exhibited were but the fringes of the case, and the Solicitor-General had never ventured beyond them; contrasted with the evidence given by plaintiff's witnesses that of Mr. Norton was defective, and therefore to be rejected. His client had come before them for large damages, to which he was justly entitled. Had the defendant succeeded in getting Hart's partnership set aside, the favourite object he had aimed at would have been accomplished, and Hart would have been enabled through the largness of his claim to have swept away all that ought to have gone to pay the other creditors. The sole object of the defendant in acting as he had done appeared to be to save and serve Hart at all risks, and hazards. He had been stigmatised for calling his client a ruined man, but who that heard the evidence as to the property he had sacrificed in order to accomplish the completion of these mills, and the loss and other evils he had been subjected to by the conduct of the defendant, could gainsay it? The defendant in acting as he had done, was like one who had embarked in a vessel which he was unable manage, and when the rashness of his conduct produced the destruction of the vessel he did his utmost to save one favourite object, but when any other extended their arms to him for relief he spurned them from him with violence, saying "down, down to the abyss, and say I sent you thither."

In putting the case to the jury, His HONOR remarked that a great many topics had been introduced which were not immediately connected with the issues they were to try; such as, had an advance been made, the mills might have been saved from sequestration; neither were they at present called on to determine whether, by prudent advances and the prudent use of them, the concern could not have been made profitable. His Honor then pointed out, from the declaration, the allegations, and informed them that it was a part of their duty to determine, 1st, Whether these had been made out; 2nd, If so, were they calculated to injure, and had they done injury to, the plaintiff; and they were to estimate the amount of damages fairly and moderately: for it was a principle of law and of justice that he who, by using words, injures his neighbour, must make good the loss, and repair the injury which his words cause to a complainant. In looking at all the circumstances of the case, they must see that the defendant was not in the situation of one who had needlessly interfered; he had, before leaving England, been verbally authorised by Mr. Hart to look after his business, and the state of his affairs here; and on his arrival, had been, to a certain extent, recognised, and introduced, as the friend of Mr. Hart, to do these things. Again, if the Jury considered that under such circumstances defendant had reason to believe that the bills would not be honoured (on their arrival in England), when he uttered the expressions complained of, he stood in a very different condition before them from one who had no such *bond fide* reason for making such a statement. This could only be done by looking into the state of the party's mind when the expressions were first uttered. Another circumstance which was well worth the attention of the jury, was whether the bills would have been paid, but for the strong representations which had been sent home with them, the high rate of exchange guaranteed, and the works being mortgaged to pay for them should they be dishonoured, which were so many threats as to the consequences of not paying them. The consideration of these points was calculated to produce a great effect as to the amount of damages to be given. It was for the jury to consider whether the defendant was mistaken, or speaking what he really conceived to be the truth, or was really stating the reverse of what he knew to be the truth. Another question for the jury was, what had been the effects resulting from the defendant's words: had plaintiff's difficulties resulted entirely from them? had they been the sole cause of his failure, and which had led to his name being erased from the commission of the peace? In order to do this they were to remember what had been the state of the concern in regard to funds before the defendant uttered the expressions complained of, as, if it was in difficulties before they were spoken, the defendant was only answerable for that portion of them which had resulted from his expressions. To guide them in this part of the case, they had Mr. Irving's evidence, and also that he had declined taking any more bills when they were offered him, after having conversed with defendant. Mr. Irving's evidence would also assist them in arriving at an estimate of the real value of the property, and of the condition in which it was. The expressions complained of did not, in the eye of the law, fall within the class of privileged communications, unless they were spoken in such circumstances as the law required those to be in whom it protected for their words. They were not to visit all the loss which had been caused by the language on the defendant; for the present plaintiff; because he had a partner, Mr. Hart, who had also been injured by whatever sacrifices of the property had ensued from defendant's conduct, and was equally entitled to claim damages. The jury would also consider, whether there was any proof of a valuable consideration having been tendered to induce defendant, first to make, or recommend, an advance, which not being tendered when the advance was required, might have induced him to alter his conduct in regard to it. If the expressions had been uttered with a malicious intent, then it was clear, that the friend whom defendant sought to serve, must have been equally injured with the plaintiff; this went a great way to show that they had not been uttered with a malicious intent. In finding their damages, they must assess them on the first issue, as to the second, it was of no great importance whether they found on it or not.

The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £1000.

His HONOR certified for a special jury.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. Justice STEPHEN and a Special Jury.

JONES V. YOUNG.

This was an action brought by the Auction Company, to recover compensation from Mr. Young, their late Manager, for neglect of duty. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £2148 0s. 4d.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.—Second meetings will be held in the respective estates of Robert Richard Randolph, at half-past ten; of John South, at half-past eleven; of J. W. Mooney, at half-past twelve. And an adjourned meeting in the estate of John Butler Hewson, at one. An adjourned meeting will also be held during the day in the estate of Patrick Fennell. And a meeting will be held at the Royal Hotel, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of paying a dividend in the estate of T. C. Battley.

ERRATUM IN COUNCIL REPORT.—In describing the occurrences which took place on the river Bogan, the Governor was, in yesterday's *Herald*, reported to have said, the Mount Hopeless of Sir Thomas Mitchell appeared to him to be the same as Mount Harris. This was a mistake. His Excellency said that Mount Hopeless appeared to be the same as Mount Oplas, spoken of by Mr. Macarthur. This correction is necessary to enable persons to understand the particulars of the case. Mount Hopeless, or Oplas, is on the river Bogan; Mount Harris on the Macquarie.

THEATRE.—The performances at the Theatre this evening, are for the benefit of Mr. Knight, who acts for the proprietor during his absence from the colony. The piece selected for the occasion is the beautiful play of "King Lear," in which the principal characters will be supported by Mr. Knowles and Mrs. O'Flaherty.

MURDER BY BUSHRANGERS.—We regret to say that intelligence reached town yesterday, which leaves little doubt that Mr. Bigge, a settler in the northern district, had been murdered by bushrangers. The particulars are not known, but the occurrence is supposed to have taken place on the road to Moreton Bay, where Mr. Bigge was proceeding with a drove of horses. Mr. Allman and a party were in pursuit of the murderers. Mr. Bigge was a highly respectable gentleman, and was related to Archdeacon Scott and Mr. Bigge who was in this colony on a commission of inquiry about twenty years since.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The Sale of Property this day by Mr. Stubbs, at his Rooms, gives any gentleman the opportunity of buying as pretty a marine cottage and grounds as a person need wish. It is well known as the "Double Bay Marine Villa."—*Communicated.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the Public, an Abstract of all the Public Sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushes, Preserved Meats, Twine, Groceries, Wines, Tobacco, &c.; at 12 o'clock, a Farm, near Wollongong.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS.—On the Premises, lately occupied by John Wilson, jun., and Co., George-street, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Haberdashery, Paints, Brushes, Window Glass, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, part of Petty's Hotel, and House and Grounds at Double Bay.

MR. PRICE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, &c.

MR. RUNDLE.—On the premises of Mr. Smith, opposite the Dock Yard, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

For Jervis Bay, Ulladulla, and Broulee, and if sufficient inducement offers, for Barramague.

THE FINE CUTTER *STAR*, will sail for the above places on Monday next. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, Union Wharf, Sussex-street, or to

E. M. STOREY.

August 24. 2696

CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *RESOLUTION*, 50 tons, will sail for the above on Sunday, the 28th, at reduced freights. For passage apply to

JAMES COOK.

Union Wharf August 25. 2705

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

With immediate dispatch.—For light freight only.

THE remarkably fine fast-sailing clipper brig *WILLIAM FULCHER*, A 1, 250 tons, G. P. Stenins, commander, affords an eligible opportunity to shippers of wool. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations for cabin and intermediate passengers, apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. MITCHELL and CO.; or to
J. B. METCALFE,
2665 Lower George-street.

BARQUE "JUPITER."

SHIPPERS in this vessel are requested to pass their entries on this day, as she *positively* clears to-morrow.

J. B. METCALFE, Agent.

August 25. 2486

GOULBURN RACES.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, October 4.

FIRST RACE.

THE Goulburn Town Plate of One Hundred Guineas, for all horses, weight for age, heats twice round, entrance £7 10s., three entrances or no race; the winner to carry 7 lbs. extra for any other race during the meeting.

SECOND RACE.

The Maiden Stakes of Forty Sovereigns, for all horses that never won an advertised prize, weight for age, heats once round, entrance £4, three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The Hack Race of Fifteen Sovereigns, heats once round the course, entrance £2 added.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday.

FIRST RACE.

The Publicans' Purse of Fifty Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age, two-mile heats, entrance £5, three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Stewards' Purse of Fifty Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age, heats once round, entrance £3 added, three entrances or no race.

THIRD DAY, Friday.

FIRST RACE.

The Tradesmen's Plate of Seventy-five Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age, heats twice round, entrance five guineas, three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies' Purse of Thirty Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age, heats once round, entrance three guineas, three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The Beaten Stakes of Twenty Sovereigns, for all horses beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, heats once round the course, post entrances.

FOURTH RACE.

A Hack Race of Ten Sovereigns, heats once round, entrance £2 added.

WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED AT THE ABOVE RACES.

	st.	lb.
Two years old	7	0
Three ditto	8	0
Four ditto	8	9
Five ditto	9	7
Six ditto, and aged	10	0

Mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.

All horses to be entered at Mr. D. M'Kellar's Inn, Goulburn, between the hours of seven and ten p. m., of the evenings previous to each day's racing.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

No person allowed to enter a horse for the Town Plate, Publicans' Purse, or Tradesmen's Plate, who is not a subscriber to the amount of £5; for other races three guineas, with the exception of the Hack race, for which one guinea will qualify—all horses to be the *bona fide* property of the subscribers.

No publican who is not a subscriber to the amount of £10 will be allowed to have a booth on the course.

All dogs found on the course to be destroyed.

STEWARDS.
Mr. Brodie
Mr. Turnbull
Mr. Simons
Mr. Sinclair.

JUDGE.
W. Guise, Esq.

TREASURER.
Mr. D. M'Kellar

CLERK OF THE COURSE.
Mr. Mason.

P. G. STAFFORD,
Hon Secretary.

P.S. A Private Match to be run on the intervening day, for which permission must be obtained from the Stewards; the owner of each horse to pay £1 to the Race Fund. 2661

Australian Jockey Club.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Club will be held at the Royal Hotel, at noon, on Saturday week, the 27th instant, when the attendance of members is particularly requested.

W. HUNTER,
Honorary Secretary.

August 23. 2660

SPORTING.

THE Second Match, one mile on the Newtown Road, between Sparks, the Australian, and Whitehead, the Lancashire Nonpareil, for £20 a-side, took place on Monday last, when the race was decided in favour of the Australian—winning easy.

On Monday last, there was a match,
When Sparks brought Whitehead to the scratch;
To try if he by dint of speed,
Could make his backers' purses bleed;
He in his challenge did announce
So much of Keelgan Lankey bounce;
But in the contest he did find,
That he, alas! was left behind.
Who can in competition stand,
With the brave natives of our land?
They never were defeated yet,
Nor need we fear on them to bet;
I will conclude with these remarks,
And wish success to William Sparks. 2700

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 24th August, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 31st instant, at noon, for supplying the Ordnance Department with Casks, Buckets, Tubs, and other articles of coopers' work, for the present year, and further until the contract be terminated by previous notice in writing, of three calendar months, from either party.

Further particulars, with printed Form of Tender, may be had on application at the Office of the Ordnance Storekeeper.

W. MILLER,
2684 Dep. Com. Gen

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

REQUIRED, a Tender for a Stock of Drugs requisite for an out-station, describing the individual articles, and price of each. Tenders to be left at the Office of Mr. E. Hunt, Jamison-street. 2682

AT a preliminary meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and District of Parramatta, held at Mrs. Walker's Hotel, on the 23rd August, a Provisional Committee was appointed to call a General Meeting of the said Town and District, for the purpose of joining the Inhabitants of Sydney, in subscribing towards a testimonial of esteem to James Macarthur, Esq., M.C., for his independent conduct in Council.

A PUBLIC MEETING is therefore hereby called, to be held at Mrs. Walker's Hotel, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1842, at two o'clock.

JOSEPH KENYON, Senior, Chairman.
2672

Shortly will be Published,

INSCRIBED, BY PERMISSION, TO MAJOR INNES,

A MAP

OF A PORTION OF

NORTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA, embracing the South Pacific coast from Farquhar's Inlet, in 32° S., to the Ostium of the M'Leay River, at Trial Bay, in 31° S. lat., comprising the whole of the county of

MACQUARIE,

and exhibiting the situation and extent of all the appropriated lands therein; including also the whole of the district of

NEW ENGLAND,

And the pastoral districts of the Table Land.

It will exhibit all the rivers between the above parallels, namely, the Manning, Hastings, Wilson, Maria, and M'Leay, the latter being now for the first time correctly laid down, with its tributaries and windings, from its confluence with the Apsley at the base of the Table Land, to its débouchement into the ocean at Trial Bay. It will likewise present a graphic and palpable sketch of the subordinate group of shore chains, which the main range throws out in complicated masses towards the coast between these parallels; and it will comprise all the main ranges and their passes, together with the stupendous road from the Harbour of Port Macquarie to the Table Land.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, BY

2666 RICHARD THOMPSON.

AUSTRALIAN MELODIES.

AUSTRALIAN and ABORIGINAL MELODIES, by NATHAN.

STAR OF THE SOUTH—Inscribed to His Honor Mr. La Trobe.

MABLE MACMAHON—Inscribed to Roger Therry, Esq., Attorney-General.

KOORINDA BRAIA—Inscribed to Mrs. E. Deas Thomson.

THE EAGLE CHIEF—Inscribed to Lady O'Connell.

THE ABORIGINAL MOTHER—Inscribed to Lady Gipps.

National Anthem. LONG LIVE VICTORIA—Inscribed to Sir George Gipps.

Published by the Composer, Ada Cottage, Prince street. 2687

NOTICE.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Commission Agents, Importers, Owners and Captains of Coasting Vessels.

MR. STUBBS respectfully notifies to the Mercantile Community that, having purchased the WHARF and STORE at MILLER'S POINT, (adjoining DUKE'S WHARF,) he will feel happy in accommodating MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, IMPORTERS OF PRODUCE, WOOL-GROWERS, AND OTHERS, with Wharfing and Store Room, "*free of expense,*" on all goods submitted through him for Public Sale.

King street, 31st May, 1842. 6766

ROBINSON'S BATHS.

Woolloomooloo Bay, Government Domain.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Baths will open for the season, on Monday, 29th August.

During the interval of the bathing season, neither trouble nor expense has been spared in putting them into the most complete order, and in making those alterations and improvements which had been suggested for the general comfort and convenience of the bathers.

THE LADIES' BATH will be found to have been greatly improved, having been deepened, and made to admit a constant supply of water.

THE GENTLEMEN'S BATH has been new bottomed, and undergone other extensive repairs; a shallow place has also been railed in for children.

THE HOT, TEPID, AND SHOWER BATHS, are likewise ready at all hours of the day.

Each bather is supplied with one towel.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Subscribers for 12 months	2	0	0
" 6 ditto	1	5	0
" 3 ditto	0	15	0
" 1 ditto	0	7	0
Single Bath	0	1	0
Shower Bath	0	1	6
Warm Bath	0	2	6
Children, ₩ quarter	0	10	0
Hot, Tepid, or Shower Bath, ₩ month	1	1	0

N. B.—Open every day (Sunday's excepted). 2679

To Wheelrights and Boat-builders.

FOR SALE, on board the *Mary Ann*, at the Union Wharf, about four hundred Felloes for drays and carts; also, ten thousand feet of superior Boat Boards, sixteen feet lengths. Apply on board, or to

Wm. DALTON,
No. 1, Prince-street South.

August 21. 2694

FIVE DOCK.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, EIGHT ACRES of the above celebrated property, adjoining Bourke Town. The soil is superior to any in the neighbourhood. Terms, moderate. Apply to Mr. Turley, Boot and Shoe Maker, King street. 2549

CATTLE FOR SALE.

A MIXED HERD of one hundred head of Cattle, to be selected out of two thousand, in one or more lots to suit purchasers. The cattle are in the Maneroo district. For particulars apply to

R. DACRE, Agent.

Castlereagh-street North,
August 24. 2693

To Captains, Owners of Vessels, & others.

THE Advertiser wishing to take Cattle and Sheep to New Zealand for sale, would be glad to make an arrangement with any party having a vessel at his command. For particulars apply at Mr. Vercoe's Temperance Coffee-house, Pitt-street. 2671

CEDAR.

THE undersigned has on sale, at the Albion Wharf, Sussex street, Cedar, from the Nanbucera River, (near the M'Leay), of good quality.

GEORGE SCOTT.

Albion Wharf, August 24. 2674

A YOUNG LADY of respectability is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess, where the pupils are under twelve years of age; she will give instructions in the English language, writing, arithmetic, and music. A comfortable home is the only object; the country would be preferred; the highest testimonials as to respectability will be given. Address post paid, R. R. *Herald* Office. 2695

WANTED, two Working Overseers, without incumbrance; they must understand agriculture, and the management of horned cattle; persons having had some experience in the colony would be preferred. Apply, if by letter post paid, to

JOHN SMITH.

Newcastle, August 21. 2663

WANTED, a respectable young man, as Assistant to the Drapery business. Apply to A. B., *Herald* Office. 2702

FARM SERVANTS.

WANTED, four Farm Labourers and one Gardener. Apply to Mr. R. Cooper, jun., Brisbane Distillery, Parramatta-street. 2669

WANTED, a single man as Butler; none need apply who cannot be well recommended. Apply to Mrs. Mashfield Mason, Fort street. 2675

WANTED, a Gardener. Apply to A., *Herald* Office. 2677

WANTED, a Butler and Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. R. Jones, Darlinghurst, between the hours of twelve and two. 2668

WANTS a situation as Groom, and to make himself otherwise useful. A steady single man with a good character, direct to C. W., *Herald* Office. 2671

WANTED, a woman to wash and iron, and otherwise to make herself generally useful. A character from her last place will be required. Apply to Mrs. Richard Hill, a few doors above the Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

Sydney, August 23. 2690

WANTED, by a young man, who has filled a respectable situation in Sydney for the last twelve months, a situation as Clerk, in a mercantile house, or in a solicitor's office. Unexceptionable references will be given. No objection to the country. Address, if by letter, paid, to J. H., *Herald* Office. 2710

WANTED, a good Milliner, a very liberal salary will be given to a competent person. Apply to MRS. DAVIES,
2704 Emporium of Fashion, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a situation to attend on a Lady and Infant, has no objection to proceed to the Cape, Hobart Town, or England, can give satisfactory reference as to character. Address to A. B., at Mr. Miller's, Painter, &c., Sussex-street, Sydney. 2698

FARM LABOURER WANTED; one who can plough well and is willing to make himself generally useful in the farming; good character will be required. Apply to Thomas Tate, Market-street. 2659

MILK CARRIER WANTED.

A MAN who has been accustomed to milk; he must bring testimonials of good conduct, and be an immigrant. Apply to Mr. De Mets, Cleveland House. 2656

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Cooper, having been granted in the Supreme Court of New South Wales to the undersigned, all persons having any claims or demands on the said estate, are requested to present them without delay; and such persons as are indebted to the estate, are requested to settle the same, at my residence, No. 4, Sussex-street, near Druitt-street.

THOMAS SMIDMORE.

August 25. 2676

IF FANNY HUGHES does not call and pay for her Board and Lodging within seven days from this date the goods left in my possession will be sold to defray the expenses of the same.

MRS. COOK,
No. 2, Erskine-street.

August 25th. 2681

IF FANNY SMITH does not call and pay for her Board and Lodging within seven days from this date, the goods left in my charge will be sold to defray the expenses of the same.

MRS. COOK,
No. 2, Erskine-street

August 25. 2680

MONEY LOST.

THE Undersigned, having lost a Twenty Pound Note on the 23rd instant, about Twelve o'clock, the finder on restoring it will receive a reward of One Pound. As the note is rather a conspicuous one, and the Banks being in possession of full particulars of it, any one presenting it after this notice, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

GAVIN RALSTON.

Albion Brewery, August 24. 2707

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on Tuesday night, from the premises of the undersigned,

FIFTEEN DUCKS,

of the English breed; among them are three white ones. Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery shall receive the above reward from

J. L. SMITH, Butcher,
2693 Pitt-street North

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN from the new buildings Liverpool street, known by the name of "St. Leon's Terrace," One twelve inch iron-rimmed single-sheathed block, with a side piece to admit the rope; it forms one of a set of three. If restored to Mr. George Taylor, Foreman, on the premises, within fourteen days from this date a reward of One Pound will be paid, but at the expiration of that time if found in possession of any person, the party will be prosecuted.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

Liverpool-street, August 22. 2701

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, from the stores of the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, a Valise or small Portmanteau, containing—

One superfine blue cloth cloak
Four shirts
One Russia leather folding dressing case
Four silk pocket handkerchiefs
Four pair stockings
Two scent bottles.

The whole of the above articles are marked J. Wedderburn. Any person finding the same will receive the above reward on application at the Wharf. 2708

TO LET, two detached rooms, with use of kitchen, in the neighbourhood of Miller's Point. Rent, 12s. per week. For terms apply at the *Herald* Office. 2687

TO LET, a handsome Verandah Cottage containing five rooms, pantry, kitchen, large cellar, and good yard, enclosed with stone work, pleasantly situated, overlooking Darling Harbour; it has just gone through a thorough repair, and is suitable for a respectable family. Apply to Mr. Walker, Grocer, Lower George-street; or William Brady, Elizabeth st. South.

August 23. 2700

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that newly erected brick House, at the corner of York-street and Brougham-place; the House contains eleven rooms, with kitchen and pantry below, also, a large cellar, with a well enclosed yard, and four-stall stable, with a store over. For particulars apply to

B. M'LAUGHLIN,
2678 York street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Fifty-four Certificates Brandy, Whiskey, and Tobacco.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

WD & Co. § 149 to 154—Six certificates of brandy (Lanis) ex *Ruby*
§ 136 to 142—Ten ditto ditto ex *Ruby*
§ 35 to 40—Six ditto ditto ex *Brutelian*
§ 81 to 100—Twenty ditto whiskey, ex *Ruby*
§ 1 to 12—Twelve ditto tobacco, ex *Ruby*.

Terms at sale. 2689

To General Dealers and others.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street, and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,

One case superfine Cloths, blue, black, drab, &c.
One case Doeskins and Cassimeres
Twelve chests Tea
One cask Zinc and Nails for ditto
Thirty boxes Window Glass, of sizes
One cask Glue
Sixty pairs Moleskin Trowsers
One hundred and twenty pounds Hair Powder
One hundred and fifty cases Sherry
Fifty certificates Gin.

Terms at sale. 2699

AMERICAN BEDSTEADS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, at the risk of the former purchaser.

Forty American Bedsteads, in lots to suit private purchasers.

Terms at sale. 2709

AMERICAN MATCHES.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases American Matches, containing sixty-two and a half gross.

Terms at sale. 2697

In the Insolvent Estate of David Smith.

MR. N. RUNDLE will sell by auction, (by order of the Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Court), THIS DAY, at eleven A. M.

A quantity of Household Furniture on the premises of the above Insolvent, opposite the Dock Yard.

August 25. Terms—Cash. 2706

To General Dealers and others.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Mart, Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 25th August, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred and eighty-seven packages of tea
Twenty-seven chests black tea
Nineteen boxes liqueurs
Twenty-two bags of brown sugar
One hundred kegs of American crackers
Seventy-five boxes soap
Twelve hundred and sixty-three iron pots and Dutch ovens of sizes
Twenty-seven casks beef
Six cases containing sundry slops
Thirty barrels flour
Twelve pairs German silver candlesticks
One hundred dozen day lamp shades
Sixty-seven drums raisins
One hundred and twenty-seven pieces Russia duck
Twenty-one cases port
Forty-three ditto sherry
Seventeen tons iron of sizes
Sixteen cases champagne
Seventeen kegs tobacco
Twelve cases gin
One trunk wearing apparel
Fifty sets shoe brushes
Fifteen dozen whitewash ditto
Twenty-seven ditto paint ditto
Two tons Colonial cheese.

ALSO,

A variety of Furniture, consisting of sofas, tables, easy chairs, horse-hair chairs, cane chairs, &c., &c., and a quantity of Jewellery.

Terms at sale. 2637

MR. A. POLACK will sell, at his Auction and Commission Rooms, Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,

Two dozen horse water brushes
Fifty sets shoe brushes
One hundred and six dozen black lead pencils
Two ditto stock brushes
One ditto spoke brushes
Two and a half ditto bottle brushes
One ditto screw bill files
Six ditto bottles cayenne pepper
Five ditto essence of spruce
Twenty four tins preserved meats, 2lbs.
Twelve ditto ditto fish, 3lbs.
Eleven cannisters wine and tea biscuits
Eight ditto rusks
Three dozen grocer's twine
Six bundles Dutch twine
One pair superior scales
One hundred kegs crackers.

Terms at sale. 2686

To Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths and others.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Dingwall, opposite Mr. Blaxland's Salt Stores, in Clarence-street, on TUESDAY, August 30th, at eleven o'clock,

The whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. A. Wilson and Co., comprising
New winnowing machines, of the most improved construction
Turning lathes
Assorted iron
Smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools
Vices, stocks and dies for screwing
Carpenters' benches
Cedar in boards and planks
Patterns for castings
Old and scrap iron
Household Furniture, &c.

Terms at sale. 2685

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, August 26, at their Rooms, Lower George street,

A set of the New Monthly Magazine, in 26 vols., neatly half-bound.

Terms at sale.

IRISH PORK.

FOSS and LLOYD have received instructions to submit to public competition at Thom's Wharf, Sussex-street, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Forty barrels Irish Pork, just landed, and in prime condition.

Terms at sale. 2711

AUCTION.

MR. PRICE will sell by auction, at his Mart, in George-street, opposite Messrs. T. & M. Woolley's, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The Stock in Trade of an individual retiring from business, consisting of pilot cloth coats, moleskin trowsers, beaver hats, counterpanes, Pongee and black silk handkerchiefs, hose, gloves, shawl and cotton handkerchiefs, shepherd's coats, monkey and flannel jackets, umbrellas, shoes, cloth caps, beds and blankets, Manila and palm-leaf hats, Indian rubber braces, &c.

Terms—Cash.

N. B.—The above will be sold without the least possible reserve. 2692

MAITLAND WEST.

MR. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, opposite the Rose Inn, on MONDAY, September 5th,

Fifty prime Cows, in Calf; also, about two hundred and fifty head of Mixed Cattle, in lots to suit purchasers, a number of very excellent Horses, Mares, &c.

TERMS.—Cash for the fifty Cows, and approved bills for the Mixed Cattle.

Maitland, August 22. 2662

Allotments and House at Newcastle.

MR. A. DODDS has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, at Newcastle, on TUESDAY, 30th August, the following valuable property, viz:—

ALLOTMENT No. 86,

on which is erected an excellent Stone-built House, now in the occupation of Captain Biddulph, containing (5) five capital rooms, with kitchen, stables, and other out-buildings. This allotment is situated near the line of the New Barrack Wall, at the corner of Church and Newcomen streets, possessing a frontage of one and a half chains to each. It commands a most extensive view of the sea and harbour.

ALLOTMENT No. 166,

containing thirty-two perches.

ALLOTMENT No. 172,

also containing thirty-two perches. Both these allotments are situated near the Company's Coal Mine.

Title—a Grant from the Crown.

Terms liberal, at sale. 2664

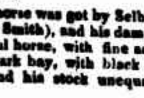
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 16.

Rees v. Ginger.

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of September, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Clarence River, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, about four hundred and thirty head of Cattle, eight Horses and Mares, four Working Bullocks, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
2683 Under Sheriff.



YOUNG SELBY

WILL STAND THIS SEASON,

At the Proprietor's Farm, Paterson River,—travelling to the Township and Farms in the neighbourhood.

THE above horse was got by Selby (imported by Mr. C. Smith), and his dam by Beverly. He is a powerful horse, with fine action, rising six years old, dark bay, with black points, free from white, and his stock unequalled in the district.

TERMS.

	£	s.	d.
Mares left in the paddocks (each)	3	3	0
Single mares not ditto	2	10	0
Two and upwards	2	0	0
Groomage	0	5	0

BENJAMIN LEE.

August 24. 2667

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Ourlong, that celebrated Draught Horse YOUNG GEORGE THE FOURTH,

Now rising five years old, stands sixteen hands two inches high, he is a rich black. Young George will cover this season at Two Pounds Ten Shillings for one Mare, if more belong to the same person Two Pounds; Five Shillings Groomage for each Mare. Good paddocks will be provided, and the best of care will be taken of the Mares, but the proprietor will not be answerable for any accidents; all money to be paid on the removal of the Mares, to P. Best, Gunning. 2673

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

IMPOUNDINGS.

TARALGA, August 11.—One red working bullock, branded B on the near shoulder, like ⅃H or ⅃K on the near rump, but not legible, W on the near thigh, an illegible brand or like ∞ under the W, on the off rump GE. One dark brindle bullock, with a white stripe round back and belly, red spot on the off ribs, off horn down, branded FP on the off rump, F on the off thigh, R on the off ribs. One red bullock, white back and belly, branded JG or JC on the near rump, R on the off ribs. One yellow bullock, branded R 2 on the off rump. One white bullock with blue sides, branded R 2 on off rump. One red heifer, white spots along the back, white belly, unbranded. One strawberry cow, branded RC on near rump. One strawberry heifer calf. If the above cattle are not released before the 12th September, they will be sold. D. RANKIN. [12s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—August 5: One dark red bull, about 12 or 15 months old, point of the near ear off, branded on the off hip ED. One white aged cow, with dark red spots about the body, the neck and head partly dark red and white, branded on the off hip EM, on the ribs off side T over MR. Damages £1. If not released on or before the 5th September, they will be sold.—S. PEARCE. [9s. 9d.

MURRURUNDI.—On the 29th July, 1842, from the Australian Agricultural Company's Run Warrah, for trespass on open pasture:—One dark-brindled-sided heifer, star in forehead, notch off ear, an illegible brand on near ribs. One red cow, white belly, brush end of tail white, branded GTF conjoined off rump. One brown cow, branded JR off thigh, a hole in off ear. One white poley bullock, red ears, branded T⊣ off rump. One yellow-sided poley cow, white back and belly, branded IB near rump, apparently H off rump, an illegible brand under. One red cow, branded ꟻR off rump, star in forehead. One red sided heifer, white back and belly, branded apparently JF near rump, illegible brand on off ribs. One brown-sided poley heifer, white back and belly, branded apparently ꟻR conjoined. One brindled-sided heifer, branded ꟻR conjoined near rump, ꟻR conjoined near thigh. One red bull, about 18 months old unbranded. One dark-brindled and white steer, notch off ear, an elligible brand on off rump and thigh. One white and blue-spotted cow a brand resembling IE or IB near ribs, IB near rump T off rump a calf by her side. One red-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded JR off rump. One yellow and white snail-horned bullock, branded UR off rump. One brown snail-horned bullock, star in forehead, branded JR off rump. One yellow steer, about 12 months old, branded EA or ER off rump, illegible brand on off thigh. One black bullock, white belly, top off near ear, branded apparently JA and horse-shoe off ribs. One brown heifer, star in forehead, white belly, branded ER off rump. One red and white snail-horned bullock, slit in off ear, branded PW or PN off thigh. One yellow-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded UR off rump, apparently an illegible brand under. One dark-brindled steer, top off near ear, about 2 years old, if branded not visible. One dark-brindled cow, white spot on rump, white belly, branded with a bell on near rump. One black cow, aged, branded apparently T off shoulder. One brown-sided cow, white belly, notch off ear, branded apparently RF off rump. One white and brindle bullock, branded 22 near ribs, JO near rump. One red-brindled bullock, top off near ear, branded ꟻR conjoined near rump ꟻR conjoined near thigh. One black heifer, about 12 months old, short tail, both ears cropped, if branded not visible. One black and white heifer, about 9 months old unbranded. One brindle snail-horned heifer, top off near ear, branded ꟻR conjoined near rump, ꟻR conjoined near thigh. One yellow and white heifer, notch in near ear, a brand on off rump illegible. One yellow and white steer, notch in off ear, branded TJ near rump, ᗜ apparently on thigh. One strawberry steer, very rough coat, illegible brand on off rump and thigh. One strawberry or red and white bullock, branded IS on off rump, ♎ apparently off thigh. One yellow-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded B near rump. One brown and white bullock, branded apparently UR or UH off rump, an illegible brand under 8 off shoulder. One mouse-coloured cow, TT off rump, illegible brand on off ribs, O off side neck. One dark-bridled-sided cow, branded IS off rump, off ear slit. One dark-brown and white steer, both ears notched, NI off rump, apparently 7 off thigh. One dark-brindled and white steer, star in forehead, branded apparently W off rump. One brown heifer, white belly and tail, off ear slit, EA off rump, apparently A off thigh. One red and white steer, branded GDS or ODS near ribs. One dark-brindled-sided bull, snail-horned, about 18 months old, unbranded. One dark-brindled and white poley bullock, notch in off ear, illegible brand on off ribs, H off rump, an illegible brand under U with ᗜ under off thigh. One brown-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded JYD near rump. One yellow-sided cow, white back and belly, branded ED or GD off rump. One dark-brindled-sided steer, star in forehead, branded JR off thigh. One red-sided bullock, white back and belly, star in forehead ST off ribs. One light-brindle-sided poley steer, off ear slit, branded JR off thigh. One red-sided bullock, strawberry back and head, off horn broken off, apparently IE or JF off rump. One red and white poley heifer, star in forehead, about 9 months old, no brand visible. One blue-sided bullock, white back, belly, tail, and head, notch in off ear, a brand on the near rump resembling WR or WK. One red-sided bull, about 12 months old, white back and belly, no brand visible. One red and white bullock, hoop horned, near ear slit, apparently JO or JC near rump. One red bullock, hoop-horned, illegible brand on off ribs, S under E near shoulder, BO near rump, 8 near ribs. One red bullock, white belly, branded apparently ST near rump, SC off rump, (C) off ribs. One red-sided heifer, white back and belly, near ear slit, notch in off ear, branded apparently IM AM or M7 off rump. One brown bullock, star in forehead, branded TJ over O off rump, notch in off ear. One brown steer, notch out of near ear, about 10 months old, an illegible brand on off thigh. One strawberry steer, brown ears, notch out of off ear, branded 125 off shoulder, apparently A off rump, cross on off ribs. One strawberry steer, about 10 months old, an illegible brand on off ribs. One red poley cow, branded ƎI or ꟻI off rump. One white cow, brown ears, spotted with brown, notch out of off ear, branded apparently J-.-L near shoulder. One brown-sided cow, top of off ear, branded O under T conjoined near shoulder, RP off ribs, ≃ ⊢ under off thigh. One red and white heifer, branded apparently 900 near ribs, coat rough. One brindled and white bull, about 12 months old, unbranded. One red bull calf, about 9 months old, if branded, not visible. One dark brindle-sided heifer, near ear slit, notch out of off ear, an illegible brand near rump. One brown and white steer, notch out of off ear, branded EA off rump, an illegible brand under. One dark brindled bull, white belly, about 10 or 12 months old, apparently unbranded. One yellow and white poley cow, branded ꟻƎ off rump. One brown and white steer, top of off ear, branded WIR off thigh. One dark brindled and white steer, star in forehead, no brand visible. One white and blue spotted bullock, black ears, apparently a brand on the near thigh, illegible, about three years old. One yellow-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded apparently LM off rump. One white bullock, black head and neck, branded CT over E off rump, TC near rump. One red poley bullock, white belly, slit in near ear, branded GD or ƎE (sideways) near thigh. One brindled steer, branded GR off shoulder. One red heifer calf, about 9 months old, if branded not visible. One black-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded A off rump, A off ribs, notch out of off ear. One red steer, both ears cropped, about 12 months old, rough coat, no brand visible. One dark red bull calf, about 9 months old, unbranded. One dark brindled bullock, hoop horned, off ear slit, notch out of near ear, an illegible brand on off thigh. One brown bullock, both hind feet white, branded apparently TU near shoulder, ⌐R conjoined off thigh. One red and white bull calf, about 6 months old, unbranded. One red-sided heifer, back, belly, and tail white, branded RH off rump. One red steer, branded EA off rump, EA (sideways) off thigh. One red-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded TJ near rump, apparently 37 off rump. One red poley steer, branded LM off rump. One strawberry steer, branded SC or SG over 7 near rump. One dark brown working bullock, off horn broken off, an illegible brand on off ribs, ID near ribs, apparently E near thigh, an illegible brand under. One brown brindled bullock, off horn broken off, branded FD off rump.

Also from the run of Thomas Haydon, Esq., Bloomfield, on the 1st August: One yellow and white cow, notch out of off ear, and illegible brand on near rump, E under GI, near rump, AD off thigh, a calf by her side. One red heifer, white belly, branded AD off rump, E under GI near rump. One strawberry cow, brown ears, branded AD off rump, E under GI near rump, a calf by her side. One dark brindled cow, star in forehead, branded AD off rump, E under GI near rump, a bull calf by her side. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 6th September, they will be sold. A. S. F. MACKINTOSH. [£3.

MOUNT ARTHUR.—On the 1st of August, 1842, from the run of Sir John Wylde:—One blue-sided cow, white back and belly, branded S on rump milking side. One red cow, white back and belly, cut through ear, an illegible brand off rump. One red cow, white back and belly, branded JD on both rumps. One brindled cow, branded I.M over E on off side rump. One dun cow, branded I.M over E on off side rump. One red heifer, branded C over N and another letter illegible on off rump. If not released on or before the 29th instant, they will be sold. T. STOKES. [11s. 3d.

CASSILIS.—July 30: One red and white bull stag, branded JC near ribs, SC near rump, brand on off rump and off shoulder not legible. One red and white cow, branded with a diamond, and TB conjoined near rump, (I) near shoulder. One red and white bull calf, unbranded. One black and white poley cow, unbranded. One brindled steer, unbranded, near ear slit. One red poley cow, branded ꟻF off rump. One red and white poley steer, unbranded. If not claimed on or before the 27th August, they will be sold. J. LAUNT. [10s. 9d.

SALES BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE LAW LIBRARY.

The Property of a Gentleman retiring from the Profession.

FOSS and LLOYD have received instructions to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A great number of Works on the Law and General Literature, viz.—

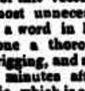
WORKS ON THE LAW.

Bythewood's Conveyancing, in 9 volumes
Swinburne on Wills
Chitty on Bills
Lovelass on Wills
Powell on Contracts
Powell on Powers
Burne's Justice, 5 volumes
Gow on Partnership
Buller's Law of Nisi Prius (6) sixth edition
Grant's Chancery Practice, in 2 volumes
Gray's Country Solicitor's Practice in Courts of Chancery
Cook's Bankrupt Law, in 2 volumes
Toller's Law of Executors and Administrators
Espinnasse's Nisi Prius
Tomlin's Law Dictionary, in 2 volumes, 4th edition
Selwyn's Law of Nisi Prius, 6th edition, in 2 volumes
Fonblanque's Treatise on Equity
Watkins on Conveyancing
Boscawen on Conviction
Raymond's Entries
Worthington's Precedent for Wills
Plunkett's Australian Magistrate
Jacob's Law Dictionary
Montefiore's Commercial Precedents
Abbott's Treatise of the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen
Tidd's Practice, in 2 volumes
Atkinson's Forms for Conveyancing
Digest of the Principles of English Law, by George Blaxland
Archbold on the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy, by J. Flather, Esq.
Archbold's Practice of the Court of King's Bench, by Thomas Chitty, Esq.
Coke's First Institute, in 2 volumes
Hargrave's and Butler's Notes on First Institute
Law Journal for 1825
Ditto 1826
New South Wales Acts of Council, 1824 to 1831, 1832 to 1833, 1834 to 1837, 1838, and 3 and 4 Victoria
Johnson's Dictionary, in two volumes
Chitty's Forms for Practical Proceedings
Blackstone's Commentaries, in 4 volumes
A collection of Modern Entries or Select Pleadings, by John Tily, Esq.
Gifford's English Lawyer
Dickenson's Office and Duties of a Justice of the Peace
Byles on Bills of Exchange
Chitty's Practical Treatise on the Law of Contracts not under the seal
A Compendious abstract of the public Acts of Parliament, 7 Geo. 4, 1836
Harrison's Index to all Reports from Michaelmas 1756, to Michaelmas 1834
Phillips on Evidence in 2 volumes
Jones on Bailments
The Cabinet Lawyer
Gray's Country Attorney's Practice
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence
Bythewood's Conveyancing, volume 4
Cases in the Court of Common Pleas and King's Bench in 1825

WORKS ON GENERAL LITERATURE.

Shakespeare's Plays, by Chalmers, new edition, 8 volumes
Dryden's Miscellaneous Works, in 4 volumes, bound
Dibden's Biographical Tour, in 3 volumes, beautifully bound
Swift's Works complete, in 17 volumes, bound
The Orations of Demosthenes, in 2 volumes, bound
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, in 4 volumes, bound
Burnett's Own Times, in 4 volumes, beautifully bound
Milton's Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained in 2 volumes, bound
Dobson's Life of Petrarch, in 2 volumes, bound
The Edinburgh Review, from 1803 to 1819, in 31 volumes
Smith's Wealth of Nations, in 3 volumes, bound
The Premier, a Novel, in 3 volumes, half bound
Adams' Roman Antiquities, bound
The Lives of Guilford and North, in 3 volumes, beautifully bound
Gisborne's Duties of Men, in 2 volumes, bound
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, in 2 volumes, bound
A Greek and Latin Lexicon, bound
The Briefless Barrister, a Novel, in 3 volumes, half bound
Robert D'Artois, a Novel, in 3 volumes
Henebon, or the Countess of Montford, a Novel, in 3 volumes, half bound
Women as they are, or the manners of the day, a Novel, in 3 volumes, half bound
Clarissa Harlowe, or the History of a Young Lady, in 8 volumes, beautifully bound
Salvador the Guerilla, a tale, 3 volumes, in boards
What Shall be, a novel, in 4 volumes, in boards
Mahmoud, a novel, in 3 volumes, in boards
The Novice, a novel, in 3 volumes, in boards
Count Fathom, a novel, in 2 volumes, bound
Zeluco, a novel, in 2 volumes, bound
Jack Ashore, by the author of Ratlin the Reefer
Joseph Andrews, a novel, in 2 volumes
Louisa Mildmay, a novel
Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, in 3 volumes
The Life of Geo. III. by Southey
Thomson's Seasons
Select pieces from Greek writers, with Latin Verses
Lucan's Battle of Pharsalia
The Nun's Picture, a novel, in 3 volumes
A Work on Cattle, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Terms at sale. 258



CUTTER "THOMPSON."

FOSS AND LLOYD will Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The well known Cutter *THOMPSON*. The good qualities of this vessel are so well-known that it is almost unnecessary for the Auctioneers to say a word in her favour. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, is well found in sails, rigging, and stores, and can be sent to sea in five minutes after her arrival from Lake Macquarie, which is expected this morning. The proprietor's only reason for disposing of her is that his own vessels which have been built expressly for the Lake Macquarie Harbour, have now commenced running and rendered her services unnecessary.

Terms—Ten per cent. deposit, the residue by approved bills at three and six months. 2599

COPPER NAILS.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely

One Bag Copper Sheathing Nails
One Bag Copper Plank Nails.

Terms at sale. 2652

CAPITAL FARM AT WOLLONGONG,

TO NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

MR. POLACK will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 25th August, 1842, at Twelve,

A most valuable and compact Farm of fifty acres, situated at Fairy Meadow, within three miles of the flourishing township of Wollongong, bounded on the east by the land of Dr. Cox; on the north by P. Plunkett, Esq.; on the west by Government Reserve; on the south by W. Wilson, Esq.

Mr. Polack is instructed to add, that this farm is unrivalled within the district, the greater part is fenced in, fifteen acres are under cultivation, and the remaining acres comprise the richest brush land, with excellent timber of every kind, adapted for

BUILDING PURPOSES AND FENCING.

Also, a never-failing spring of water.

The farm commands a prospect of the surrounding country for many miles, and sea views, equal in beauty to any part of the Colony.

Title unexceptionable, being a Grant from the Crown.

Terms at sale. 2636

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR.

CHARLOTTE PLACE.

MR. POLACK has made arrangements at his present ample premises, for the reception of Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Drays, &c., for

PUBLIC AUCTION SALES,

which he will conduct in future every FRIDAY at eleven o'clock; and requests those gentlemen who may favour him with their commands, to forward their horses, &c., early on the day preceding the sale, that they may be on the spot for inspection.

MR. POLACK will sell on FRIDAY next,—
Two four-wheeled Carriages
One Gig
Three Drays
Two Carts
Two Draught Horses
Four Saddle ditto
Two Mares
One Horse, Gig, and Harness

Terms at sale. 2635

THREE DAYS' SALE.

To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Wilson, jun. and Co.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. John Wilson, jun, and Co., in George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th, and TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at Eleven on each day precisely,

The whole of the Stock-in-trade, consisting of
Ironmongery and
Cutlery of every description
Muskets
Gunpowder
Shot
Flints
Shoemakers' Grindery
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Linen and Woollen Drapery, of every description
Paints
Oils
Colours
Mustard
Pickles
Window Glass
Brushware
And an extensive assortment of merchandise too numerous to particularise.

Catalogues of the same are in preparation and will be ready for delivery at the Mart of the Auctioneer three days prior to the commencement of the sale.

Terms made known at time of sale.

1863 JOHN MORRIS, Accountant.

FINE AND SECOND FLOUR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock,

About eleven tons Valparaiso Fine Flour
Ditto twenty-three tons Second Ditto

Terms at sale. 2638

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

SHEEP.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instrutions to sell by Auction at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock.

Nine Teeswater Rams, imported per *Hero*, by Mr. William Hill
Twenty selected colonial Ewes
Nineteen Lambs, produce of the above

The above sheep may be seen at Mr. Armstrong's Repository, Castlereagh-street, the day previous to the sale.

Terms at sale. 2106

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE SHEEP.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock,

598 Ewes, four years old, to full mouth } to lamb in October
547 Ditto two ditto ditto }
400 Ditto one ditto
400 Wethers two-year old
400 Ditto one ditto
38 Rams, pure bred

2383 Head of Sheep, more or less

The young Sheep (two-year old and under) are the produce of imported Merino Rams, and the Ewes are in lamb to cross-bred long-woolled Rams from Doctor Wilson's flocks.

The sheep are all warranted sound, and free from any disease, they are now running in the neighbourhood of Bungandore, and would be kept, if required, on the usual terms of halves or at price per head, as long as might be required.

Terms made known at time of sale. 2639

TO JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, DEALERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, & OTHERS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, without the least reserve, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 7th, and THURSDAY the 8th days of September next, at eleven o'clock on each day precisely,

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE

BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF

R. LAMB AND CO.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths, George-street,

CONSISTING OF

Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Fancy Jewellery, Cutlery, Glass, Britannia Metal, Papier Mache Ware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

THE LEASE OF THE PREMISES,

With Fixtures, Fittings-up, Plate Glass, and all other improvements.

The House contains—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR,

A spacious and double-fronted Shop, at the corner of George and King streets, Counting-house, Store room, Workshop, and the room at present used as the SYDNEY SAVINGS' BANK.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR

Are four large Rooms *en suite*, well adapted for Public Offices.

THE THIRD FLOOR

Contains three excellent Bed Rooms; and

THE BASEMENT,

Two good Kitchens, and a convenient dry Cellar, with Yard, and Back Entrance in Bank Court.

Terms and full particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready three days previous to the commencement of the sale. 1792

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the residence of Captain Parsons, Kent-street, near the corner of Druitt-street, (in consequence of his removal to Port Macquarie), on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Household Furniture, consisting of
Chairs
Tables
Sofa
Carpet
Chests of drawers
Bedsteads
Wash-hand-stands
Cheffoneers, &c.

ALSO,

A very superior grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons.

Terms at sale. 2588

TO PERFUMERS AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

F in diamond § 1—One case containing,
Four dozen esprit de rose
Four dozen essence of peppermint
Four dozen Jamaica ginger
Two and a-half dozen smelling salts
Six dozen Macassar oil
Two dozen milk of roses
Twelve dozen bear's grease
Six dozen oil of roses
Two dozen Circassian cream
„ 2—One case containing
Three dozen cold cream
Four dozen Seidlitz powders
Four dozen soda powders
Six dozen shaving brushes
One dozen powder boxes and puffs
Five dozen Jamaica and marrow pomatum
„ 3—One case containing,
Twelve dozen brown Windsor soap
Four boxes oval brown Windsor soap
Nine dozen oval rose soap
Four dozen violet powders
„ 4—One case containing
Two hundred and thirty-eight pounds white Windsor soap

Terms at sale. 258

To Stationers and others.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case containing—
Playing Cards

Also,

One case containing—
Toy Cards
Plain and Enamel Address Cards
Note Paper
Envelopes
Drawing Boards
Cribbage ditto.

Terms at Sale. 2584

IRON BEDSTEADS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two very superior Iron Bedsteads, with brass mountings, arms, bars, and furniture complete.

Terms at sale. 2586

FUSTIAN.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Forty pieces Fustian.

Terms at sale. 2587

Cooper's Bottled Fruits.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Twelve cases Cooper's Bottled Fruits, four dozen each,

Containing 9 Bottles Gooseberries
9 Ditto Cherries
9 Ditto Damsons
9 Ditto Bullaces
6 Ditto Currants and Raspberries
6 Ditto Green Gages.
—
48
—

Also,

Two cases Salmon, each containing Fifty 2lb. Tins.

Terms at sale. 2585

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on the ground, at MOUNT PLEASANT, near PENRITH, on MONDAY, the 29th August, at eleven o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, Mr. F. Clarke.

The whole of the Stock, Growing Crops, Farming Implements, Stores, &c., consisting of
Fifteen working bullocks
Fifty-two cows, some with young calves, and others springing, all calves under 4 months old given in
Twenty-eight heifers
Forty-one steers
Three bulls
Seven horses
Four mares
Two fillies
Three colts
Pigs, poultry, &c.
Growing crops
About sixty-four acres wheat
One hundred and fifty tons old hay
Two waggons
Two box drays
One light cart
One dray
One wate cart.

ALSO,

A quantity of harness, bullock chains, yokes, bows, ploughs, harrows, saddles, bridles, winnowing machine, three dozen three-bushel bags, breaking-in tackle, stores, &c., dairy utensils, carpenters' tools, buckets, &c.

Terms liberal, made known at time of sale.

N.B.—Refreshments will be provided. 193

Building Land situate in Clarence and Kent Streets, in the Town of Sydney.

MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, on the ground, at Twelve o'Clock precisely,

LOT 1, CLARENCE-STREET.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement, twelve perches, and situated in the Town of Sydney, Parish of St. Phillip, County of Cumberland, bounded on the east by Clarence-street, bearing south fourteen degrees forty-five minutes, east sixty-two links; on the south by John Cumming's allotment bearing west sixteen degrees, south fifty-eight links; on the west nineteen degrees south fifty-eight links on the west by Henry Linduis' allotment, bearing north thirteen degrees thirty minutes, west sixty-nine links; and on the north by Christopher Bobley's allotment, bearing east thirteen degrees fifteen minutes, north one hundred and seventeen links, being allotment No. 3 of the parish of Saint Phillip.

LOT 2, KENT-STREET.

All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement nine perches, and situate in the Town of Sydney, parish of Saint Phillip, County of Cumberland, and bounded on the west by Kent-street, bearing north thirteen degrees forty-five minutes, west fifty-five links, on the north by Bennett's allotment, bearing east seven degrees thirty minutes, north one hundred and twenty links; on the east by James Dunnegan's allotment, bearing south seven degrees forty-five minutes, east forty-two links, and on the south by Mary Larkins' allotment, bearing west fourteen degrees, south one hundred and fifteen links, being allotment No. two in the Parish of Saint Phillip.

Titles, Grants from the Crown.

Terms at Sale. 2113

Valuable Town Property in Melbourne Port Phillip.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

UNDER A POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN AN INDENTURE OF MORTGAGE.

MR. J. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, at twelve o'clock at noon,

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being in Melbourne, in the colony of New South Wales, and being lot 7 in section No. 10 in plan of the township, bounded on the south 66 feet by Collin's-street, on the east 313 feet six inches by lots 8 and 9 of same section, on the north 66 feet by a lane dividing the same section, and on the west 313 feet six inches by lot 6 of same section, to commencing corner. And also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Melbourne aforesaid, bounded on the south by Lonsdale-street 33 feet, on the east by a line at right angles 94 feet, on the north by a line at right angles 33 feet, and on the west by a line at right angles 94 feet, to the commencing corner.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, solicitors of the mortgagee, George-street, Sydney, and to the Auctioneer. 2111

GOVERNMENT STOCK

At Moreton Bay.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, in George street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next,

The Government Stock now depasturing at Moreton Bay, consisting of about one thousand four hundred head of CATTLE, and ten thousand SHEEP, as also a few HORSES, SWINE, and GOATS.

A Catalogue, describing the different lots as they are to be offered for sale, will be previously published, and in which the terms and conditions will be specified. 145

To be Sold by Auction.

MR. MOSES JOSEPH will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, at Eleven o'clock precisely. The following Goods, without reserve—

Two cases assorted Ladies' Shoes
Two trunks ditto ditto and Children's ditto
Two cases Gentlemen's India Rubber Braces
Two ditto Reel Cotton
One ditto Back and Rack Combs
One ditto small Tooth and Side Combs
Two ditto assorted Hosiery
Two ditto Playing Cards
Two ditto Gentlemen's White Shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Two ditto ditto Regatta Shirts
One thousand pair Moleskin Trowsers
Five hundred ditto Miller's Drab ditto
Five hundred ditto Buckskin Trowsers
Four hundred ditto white Cantoon ditto
One hundred and fifty ditto Gentlemen's Doeskin Trowsers
Two hundred ditto Fancy Trowsers
One hundred ditto Gentlemen's Drab Cloth ditto
One hundred Gentlemen's Superfine Cloth Shooting Coats
One hundred ditto Fancy Coats
Two hundred Blue Cloth Jackets
Two hundred Dark Jean ditto
One hundred Silk Plush Waistcoats
One hundred Worsted ditto
Two hundred ditto Valentia Vests
Three hundred Figured and Buff ditto
Two hundred Fancy Silk ditto
One hundred Quilting ditto
Two hundred Dark ditto
One case fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Thirty pieces black Barcelona ditto
One hundred ditto Cotton Handkerchiefs
One hundred dozen Razors
One hundred dozen Penknives
One hundred ditto Dover ditto
One hundred ditto Scissors
One hundred gross Table Spoons
One hundred ditto Tea Spoons
Also, a quantity of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

Terms at Sale. 2600

At the risk of the former purchaser.

MR. STUBBS begs to acquaint the public that he will sell, by order of the proprietor, by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 25th day of August, 1842, at twelve o'clock,

All that House and Premises, part of

PETTY'S HOTEL,

situated on the Church-hill, and sold to Mr Thomas Petty on the 9th of May, 1842, he not having fulfilled the conditions and terms of the said sale. 2230

Mrs. Darling's Point, Double Bay.

Village Residence, Ornamental Grounds, and Extensive Allotment.—Absolute Sale,

By order of the Mortgagee.

MR. STUBBS feels highly elated in being able to renew the recommendation of the Darlinghurst side of our metropolis, and of submitting this recherché establishment, as handed to him by map and instructions, and which he will positively sell THIS DAY, the 25th day of August, 1842, at the Mart, King-street, at Twelve o'clock, immediate.

THE HOUSE

is situated at just that enviable distance from the public road which gives such saving of time to the professional man, naturally tempted to delay in contemplating improvements and alterations in the more circuitous drive of an extensive park, and yet withal it has exactly the ornamental disposition of pleasure grounds thrown around it, which affords every requisite pleasure and enjoyment, without the attendant expense and anxiety. It is highly finished off in situation, and the construction is designed upon principles of good taste, having an extensive verandah in front, entrance hall to the staircase up stairs. Five rooms, the dining room being 26 feet by 9, and over the first floor, which corresponds in unity of design and purpose; there is a convenient attic;

THE KITCHEN

is detached, of excellent size, with a suitable store-room at the side.

THE STABLES AND COACH-HOUSE

are most admirably placed at a chosen distance, and are replete with every accommodation so necessary for security and well management of the serious charge entrusted to servants;

THE WHOLE IS FENCED IN,

that is to say, the one rood twenty perches which immediately comprise the establishment and grounds belonging, and also that portion of land annexed, one acre, one rood, and twenty-three perches, which forms the pleasure paddock of the property, and a most delightful appropriation it is—considering that for garden purposes or cultivation either (as a property) it is not subject to either taxes or assessment.

NOTE.

To represent any part of Darlinghurst otherwise than with "ocean-spelled delight," would be to confess ourself possessed of an asinine infirmity of perceptive powers.

The empire of opinion has rushed this way, and the value of land confirms more and more every day, that let come what will, price maximum or price minimum, in other quarters, nothing will ever shake, in Darlinghurst, the determination of every gentleman to live there if he can.

There can be, then, nothing but profit follow the purchase of this property, and he is the wisest man who thinks the least about a paltry pound or two, more or less, in buying it, for there is none of Darlinghurst now or ever to be sold, as it is held so valuable.

Terms, &c., at sale. 1816

☞ MAKE MONEY WHILE YOU CAN.

CHIPPENDALE.

A Portion of this Celebrated Estate

WILL BE SOLD

ON THE GROUND.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, on the Ground, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1842, the sale will commence at half-past one o'clock precisely, purposedly to suit intending purchasers.

MOST ELIGIBLE ALLOTMENTS, EITHER AS RESIDENCES OR SHOPS, IN ALLOTMENTS.

The property is thus described, viz.—

CHIPPENDALE ALLOTMENTS.

Quite a building property. {
1—The purest air in or about Sydney.
2—Pure water.
3—Brick earth for building purposes.
4—Cleared ground.
5—The lots are pegged out.

This portion of the Chippendale Estate, to be sold as above, by Mr. Stubbs (weather permitting), is situated

BEHIND THE KENT BREWERY;

And is bounded on the north by Banks street, leading from Abercrombie-place to Botany-street; on the west by Shephard's grounds; on the south by a Government-street sixty-six feet; and on the east by L. Myles, Esq., Challenger's Cottages, and others.

The property embraces a centrical point of great thoroughfare to Botany-street, Abercrombie-street, and Waterloo-street. Entrance will be had from Parramatta-street, and Banks-street, when the new Government street shall be carried through the Newtown Road and Botany streets (leading to Botany Bay Road now completing) will place this Chippendale property as a complete pivot of incessant communication, and general connexion with the south outlet of the metropolis, as well as Cook's River, George's River, Parramatta Road, &c.

THE WATER

Is reserved at the bottom of Banks-street.

The plan is for inspection at the Mart, where lithographs can be obtained.

Terms at sale, most liberal indeed, both as to deposit and credit, which, however, with the conditions, will be then declared.

THE SITUATION

Gradually slopes from the east, and dips gently down into very capital soil. On the elevated site the scenery is very beautiful, and takes in the Botany and Newtown country round, Darling Harbour, and a greater portion of the City of Sydney. Any person may judge of the soil as it is all clear, and there can be no concealment, a word or two then more is all that is required

The MAN of moderate CAPITAL, the TRADESMAN, OPERATIVE, or MECHANIC, who may have been anxiously for years watching for a slice of this property, may now drive home the wedge of good luck into the very heart thereof, and buy as much as he likes.

Much as may be said in recommendation of this metropolitan situation, every one is particularly solicited to read the description as set forth, and laid down in the plan at the Mart, and which most likely will tend more infallibly to his use and purpose than being led through a maze of illusive appearances by photogenic illustrations. 2430

VERY SELDOM LIKE THIS!

Capital Stone-Built Dwelling House,

AND APPROPRIATE PREMISES,

CITY OF SYDNEY.

SURRY HILLS, COOK'S WARD.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. STUBBS has been instructed to offer to public competition, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1842, sale at Twelve,

All that most beautiful area of Garden Ground, House, and Premises, situated north of the city boundary, contiguous to the Redfern and Mary-le-bone estates, and most eligibly located for

NEW ARRIVALS OR CAPITALISTS,

who would rather unite economy and comfort in a quiet freehold possession at once, than take a leasehold of extravagant rent, or shifting about never satisfied. This more particularly alludes to the allotments, which will be better explained by the Surveyor's report of plan, annexed for information. First, however, the public are respectfully informed that

THE HOUSE, LOT 24,

is stated as occoupying a very prominent part in this day's sale. It is built of stone, well cut, and all that sort of thing. It has on the ground floor a dining room, drawing room well fitted with stove, butler's pantry, two bed rooms (or sitting rooms, as may be), and closets, with cellars beneath.

UP STAIRS

are four rooms, suitably arranged, and comfortable; and

THE KITCHEN

is fitted up with a patent economical cooking apparatus, which ought to bespeak the rest of this department as being "the thing" complete, with a servants' room attached. Then comes

THE YARD,

having a good-sized coach-house and three-stalled stable; the whole property of this lot having a frontage of two hundred feet to Cook-street, with a depth of fifty feet, more or less.

It must be remembered that this stands in a well cultivated and highly characterised plot of garden ground.

NEXT

come the other twenty seven allotments, which are described as follows:—

LOTS 1, 2, 27, 28,

Most important, with frontages to the street on the southern boundary of the City of Sydney.

N B.—Twenty-five feet frontages by depths of fifty feet each, more or less

LOT 10,

is reserved under peculiar circumstances.

LOT 26,

has a well upon it and falls in with the line of Lot 24, already so much spoken of. It is of course a good Lot, but the whole remaining, consecutively, are of that class which it is impossible to praise too much.

Only to consider the immense good a man gets by purchasing already proved and cultivated garden ground! Having thereon the Vine, the bulb, the esculent, the choice, and the useful things of "this Life." If they assert at Balmain that the stone there retains moisture sufficient for purposes of raising vegetables, in such an extraordinary abundance as to create surprise at first sight, they say at Surry Hills.

"We are better off still, for we have all the light porous strata which equally preserves moisture, without the inconvenience of hewing the stone."

In respect to health and salubrity of atmosphere enough had been said heretofore. It only remains then to recommend this property (especially the House, &c.,) to every gentleman in the colony, and certainly to

THE CAPITALIST

or Agent who may expect one "coming out."

Terms at Sale.

N.B.—It is all pegged out, a plan, with elevation of the House and sketch of Premises, may be inspected at the Mart, where also lithographs may be had. 2156

IMPORTANT SALE.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

800 HEAD OF SEGENHOE AND PIPER-BRED CATTLE.

400 OF IMPROVED LEICESTER AND TEESWATER SHEEP.

☞ NOTE.—*Notwithstanding "the times," it is quite manifest that it only requires a careful calculation with pen and ink to convince capitalists that*

SHEEP AND CATTLE, WITH STATIONS, &c.

Are beyond all comparison the best property in the colony (with industry and economy) to make money by, and so long as grass grows and wool is worn, they must continue to be so.

MR. STUBBS has been favoured with instructions from Messrs Nichols, Brownlow, and Macdermott to arrange the Sale and bring unreservedly to the hammer, at the Auction Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1842, at twelve o'clock precisely

RECAPITULATION—

800 HEAD CATTLE }
4000 SHEEP and } With Stations, &c.
(Rams in proportion). }

The former partly Segenhoe Breeds and crossed again carefully by Piper's Bulls. The latter from Johnson's Teeswater, and O'Brien's imported Leicesters. This Stock having been diligently looked after and improved under the superintendance of experienced judges, it has been considered adviseable to conduct the sale upon the same plan as that of Thomas Potter Macqueen's (previous to that Gentleman's return to England).

First purchaser to have priority of selection: the sale being approved of in the following order:—

THE BEAUTIFUL BRED COWS.

Lot 1—50 head of Cows }
2—50 ditto „
3—50 ditto „ dropping their
4—50 ditto „ calves, and all to
5—50 ditto „ be given in.
6—50 ditto „
7—50 ditto „
8—50 ditto „ }
—
400 head, more or less.

THE HEIFERS.

9—25 head
10—25
11—25
12—25
15—25
16—25
17—25
18—25
—
200 head, more or less.

MALE STOCK, STEERS, &c.

19—25 head
20—25
21—25
22—25
23—25
24—25
25—25
26—25
—
200 head, more or less

The Bull Stock included.

4000 Sheep classified, as per muster; to be known at the Auction Mart on the day of sale, with particulars of each flock, and names of the Shepherds.

TO SHEEP-FARMERS,

and all Settlers, versed and known as distinguished Flock-masters in the colony. These carefully bred Sheep must bring to their recollection the many years of labour and expense spirited proprietors have been at since the arrival of those *per Diadem*, in 1829; imported purposedly to improve the stock, by throwing in the best blood both from the Escurial and Saxony Flocks. It is natural to suppose that the descendants of that breed at subsequent periods required a further change, reinvigorating the constitution of the animal so liable to falling off in shape and unity of proportion.

It is with this view that these sheep have been looked after, and it is presumed that the great object is attained when you produce an animal with firm round ribs, legs not too long, a well set and full chest, broad powerful loin, small bone, graceful figure, and improved weight of fleece.

If these recommendations are worth paying attention to, and the description of the animal is borne out by good practical and experienced judges upon the subject, it only remains for any intending purchaser to refer to the Stock to which these bear consanguinity, and there can be then no doubt as to the reputation the person will arrive at, in the wool market, who has the good luck to become the buyer of them. These Sheep are about now dropping their lambs, which will be included in the Sale with all the *Wool*.

N B.—The muster returns will be produced at day of Sale, at which time the Terms will be made known.

Interim—Persons wishing further information will apply to Messrs. Macdermott and Brownlow, C. H. Nichols, Esq., or to the Auctioneer, King-street. 2621

WELCH ENTIRE PONY.

The Australian Agricultural Company's Welch Pony,

SAMSON,

Will be sold by auction, by

MR. ARMSTRONG, at his periodical sale, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September.

Samson was got by the Welch pony Spangle, out of a Welch pony mare, both pure bred, and imported by the Company. He is a powerful animal, compact in form, and of a rich dapple colour, with white mane and tail: quiet to ride, and has been driven in a pony chaise. To be at Mr. Armstrong's stables a week before the sale.

Terms at the sale. 2093

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction, at his Veterinary Repository, on THURSDAY, 1st September, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the celebrated thorough-bred Horse

TROS,

Imported by Henry H. Kater, Esq., in 1839.

TROS is a brown black Horse of great power and beauty, sixteen hands high. Bred by the Earl of Albemarle, in 1836; got by Priam, out of Ally, by Partizan; out of Jest, by Waxy; out of Scotia, by Delpini, by King Fergus; out of Cœlia, by Herod; out of Proserpine, (sister to Eclipse) by Marske; out of Spiletta, by Regulus. (Vide *Stud Book*, page 8, vol. IV.)

In 1839, at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, Tros walked over, for a Produce Stakes of one hundred sovereigns each, half forfeit, four subscribers. He also ran second to Cæsar (brother to Bay Middleton) the first favourite for the Derby; beating Derrynane and Courier, for the Vacillation Stakes, receiving a bonus of £30. Tros was engaged for the Newmarket Stakes of fifty sovereigns each; the Derby Stakes, at Epsom, of fifty sovereigns each, h. f.; Newmarket Craven Meeting, the Produce Stakes of one hundred sovereigns each h. f.; the Drawing Stakes at Goodwood, July, 1839, of twenty-five sovereigns each; the Goodwood Racing Stakes of fifty sovereigns each; the Albany Stakes, at Ascot, of fifty sovereigns each; also, a Sweepstakes of one hundred sovereigns each.

TROS is without any exception the most fashionably bred Horse in New South Wales, the performances of his sire, who was sold for four thousand guineas, being too well known to require comment, and his dam, Ally, is mentioned in the Sporting Magazine as one of the most celebrated mares, sent last season to Sheet Anchor, the most noted stallion in England.

TROS is in full health and vigour, and a sure foal-getter, his stock are very handsome and powerful.

TROS may be seen on application to J. H. Hand, Esq., Dunheved, near Penrith.

For terms by private contract, apply to Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Repository, Sydney.

Terms of sale.—Approved endorsed bills at three and six months, without interest. 2460

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE near Maitland.

MR. A. DODDS, of Maitland, and MR. A. FLOOD, of Newcastle, have much gratification in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they are instructed to bring into the Market, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September,

The Splendid Estate of

WOODFORD,

The property of A. W. Scott, Esq. of Ash Island.

To suit not only the capitalist but the industrious mechanic, the gardener and the farming man, this estate has been divided into small farms and building allotments; to all such men, therefore, the Auctioneers beg to point out the following desiderata for their consideration.

1st.—Its contiguity to Maitland, to Hexham, and to Raymond Terrace, all Post Towns, and flourishing.

2nd.—It is bounded by the valuable properties of Messrs. John Eales, Edward Sparke, Senior, W. H. Greenway, John Field, and Edward Flood and Captain Moore, of Sydney.

3rd.—The fresh water reserve near the public road, which has never been known to fail, and the abundant supply of that article in other directions may be easily obtained in dry weather by sinking.

4th.—The regular daily opportunities of disposing of the produce by means of the steamers to Sydney, or to Raymond Terrace by the Hexham Punt.

5th.—The Estate being generally wooded would partly pay the purchase money by supplying Maitland with sawn stuff, shingles, and firewood, for which there is a steady demand. There is also good stone for building purposes in the neighbourhood.

6th.—The public road from Newcastle to Maitland, passes through the Township.

Mr. Rusden has surveyed and marked out the Farms and Allotments, and will give all the information in his power.

Note.—Title unexceptionable, and quit-rent redeemed.

Terms of sale—Cash, for sums under £50; from £50 to £100, 20 per cent. deposit and approved bills at 3 and 6 months; above £100 20 per cent deposit and approved bills at 3, 6, and 9 months.

Query.—What would the property be worth, should the projected railroad from Newcastle to Maitland pass through or even near it? 2189

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 26.

Regan and another v. Penn.

ON FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, The Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above named defendant, in and to all that messuage or Dwelling House, situate in Cambridge street, Sydney, formerly known as the "Saracen's Head," unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

2518 Under Sheriff

In the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales.

William Walker & Co. v. Barque *Ann Gales*.

BY virtue of a Decree of Appraisement and Sale in the above cause, the Marshal will cause the said Vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be put up for sale, on MONDAY, the fifth September next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Chief Clerk's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney.

An inventory of her stores, &c., may be seen on application to

ALFRED ELYARD,

Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales. 2597

LOFTY.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

At the Snowy River,

MANEROO.

THE celebrated Clydesdale Horse LOFTY, imported by the *Seahorse* steamer.

LOFTY is a rich deep bay Horse, with black legs, stands full seventeen hands high, of great bone, very superior action, and gentle in temper; was got by the celebrated Clyde, and bred by Mr. Dove, of Faulfarmains, Ayrshire, from his well-known brown mare, which took three premiums in that county; dam by old Briton, grandam by Old Ploughboy.

Lofty gained five of the highest premiums awarded by the Agricultural Societies of the South of Scotland, and is decidedly the finest Clydesdale ever imported into this colony.

TERMS.—Six guineas a single mare; three and upwards, the property of one person, five guineas each; groomage five shillings.

*** For the convenience of Stockholders, Sheep, Cattle, or Horses, will be taken in payment as may be agreed.*

Persons who intend sending mares are requested to make early application, as a limited number only will be received.

Apply to Mr. G. D. Webb, at the station lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Cunninghame.

Maneroo, August 23. 2607

TO STAND THIS SEASON.

At Bellfield, Cabramatta, on the Bringelly Road.

YOUNG ADMIRAL, a bright bay, black points, stands seventeen hands high, well proportioned, and of an immense power, adapted for getting strong carriage or cart horses.

PEDIGREE:—

Sire, the imported Yorkshire coaching stallion Admiral, dam Gypsey, a fast trotting mare by the imported English hunter Beverly, grand dam by Old Cleveand, bred by Alfred Kennedy, Esq., of the Retreat, Bringelly, and three years old next October, now the property of Mr. Robert Bell.

Terms.—A single mare £3 10s.; more than one belonging to the same owner, £3 5s., groomage included. Good paddocks at one shilling per week, and every care taken, but no responsibility. Payment to be made on or before the 1st of January, 1843.

August 18. 2415

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

AT POMEROY, ON THE UPPER WOLL[...] NEAR GOULBURN,

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALL[...] JANGLER,

Imported by H. H. Kater, Esq., now the p[...] perty of Messrs. Woore and Gwynne.

PEDIGREE:—

Jangler, by Wrangler, out of Mal[...] her dam Miss Witch, by Sorcerer, out of [...] by Young Woodpecker; Equity, by D[...] (Vide Stud Book, vol. 4, p 211.)

Wrangler, by Rajah, out of Susan, by [...] out of Prophetess, by Sorcerer; [...] Whiskey, Diomed, &c. (Vide Stud Book, [...] 4, p. 297.)

TERMS:—

Five pounds for each mare; but for two [...] belonging to the same owner, four [...] and five shillings groomage for each [...]

PETER FINN,

A FIRST-RATE COACHI[...] STALLION,

Sire, the thoroughbred imported horse [...] FINN, (whose stock are so much prized [...] here and in Van Diemen's Land); dam [...] Northumberland mare.

PETER FINN will stand this season [...] George's Hall, near Liverpool, the [...] David Johnston, Esq. He is a dark bay [...] black points, and stands near sixteen hands [...]

TERMS.—For single mares, £3 [...] three or more, *bona fide* the property of [...] person, £3 3s. each, groomage included, [...] the 1st January, 1843.

AJAX.

TO STAND THIS SEASON [...]

AT ANNANDALE.

THIS valuable Horse is well known [...] Campbelltown, Cowpasture, and [...] districts, to be the sire of the best [...] carriage stock in the colony. Colour, [...] dapple bay, stands near sixteen hands, [...] muscular power, and of a docile temper.

TERMS.—For single mares, £3 3s.; [...] or more £3 each; groomage 5s. each mare.

Good paddocks and plenty of water at [...] week. Every attention will be paid [...] mares, but no risk incurred.

N.B. Ajax will stand in Sydney every [...] day.

August 18.

ARAB HORSE.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at D[...] Hunter's River. The pure-bred A[...] Horse

BEEZA,

Beeza was imported in December last, by [...] *British Sovereign*, he is one of the highest [...] Arabs ever introduced into the Colony, [...] the winner of several races in India.

Terms—Four Guineas each Mare (G[...] cluded), good secure paddocks will be provided [...] and every care be taken of the Mares, but [...] responsibility incurred.

MÆONIDES.

THIS celebrated thoroughbred imported Horse, will stand this season, at G[...] Hall's, (near Liverpool), the seat of [...] Johnston, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Mæonides by Catton, out of Queen [...] Sweet William, her dam by Remembrancer, [...] of Mary by Young Marske; Gentle Kitty [...] Sylvio; Catton was got by Golumpus, [...] Lucy Grey by Timothy; grandam, Lucy [...] Frorizel, out of Frenzy by Eclipse.

PERFORMANCES.

At Newcastle Mæonides won the [...] Plate, of fifty sovereigns, in 1836, the [...] Gold Cup, in 1837, a Handicap Stakes at [...] ton Park, &c. See Racing Calendar for [...] 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Catton won eleven times at York, [...] at Doncaster, two at Newcastle, and [...] Preston. During his career, he was [...] successive races, and walked over the [...] once. (See *Racing Calendar*.)

DESCRIPTION.

Mæonides is a rich bay, black points, [...] any white, stands fifteen hands three [...] high, and is allowed by the best judges to [...] the most powerful blood horse yet imported.

TERMS.—For any number of mares [...] four, eight guineas each; from four to [...] seven guineas each; groomage, five shillings [...] mare. Payment to be made before the [...] of the mares, if required, or on the 1st J[...] 1843. N. B. Paddocks provided at one [...] per week until notice is given of the mares [...] stinted, after which 1s. 6d. per week [...] charged. Every attention will be paid to [...] but no risk incurred.

Mæonides will stand at Mr. Armstrong's [...] Stables during the ensuing week.

CANTATOR

WILL Stand this Season, at B[...] Illawarra, the estate of W. W. [...] Esq. Cantator is thorough-bred, five [...] old, a bright bay, stands nearly sixteen [...] high, is very compact, possesses superior [...] and was imported last year by Mr. W[...] Hill.

Cantator was got by Rubini out of F[...] by Phantom, her dam Maid of the [...] Zodiac, Foboso by Don Quixote, Rubini by [...] Patrick out of Slight by Selim, her dam [...] Pot-8-o's out of Editha by Herod's [...] Snap; St. Patrick by Walton, out of [...] Anderson's Mare, her dam Trumpator, [...] flyer, Otheothea by Otho, Snap, Regulus; [...] dair's dam by Steady, Partner, &c.; [...] by Walton out of Julia, sister to [...] Whisky, out of Sorcerer's dam by [...] Vide Stud Book.

Terms—Six guineas for single [...] five shillings to the groom; if more than [...] the property of the same person, five [...] each.

Payments to be made on or before the [...] January, 1843; and for each mare left after [...] time, a charge of two shillings and six-pence [...] week will be made.

Every attention will be paid to the Mares, [...] good paddocks provided, but the Proprietor [...] will not be responsible for any losses or [...] dents.

BLENCOW, an imported red-roan [...] horn Bull, will Stand this Season, [...] Bamballa, the estate of R. P. Jenkins, [...] near Wingello.

Blencow was bred by Mr. Trowbeck, [...] Blencow, and sold, when a calf, at his [...] September, 1838; he is by Chorister (vide [...] 725, appendix, 3rd vol. stud book.) dam [...] Cripple by Marmion, (406,) g. dam Duchess by [...] Merlin, (430) g. g. dam Nell Gwynne by [...] (336.) g. g. g. dam Old Nell Gwynne (vide [...] 423, 1st vol stud book,) by Phenomenon, [...] g. g. g. g. dam Princess by Favorite, [...] g. g. g. g. g. dam by Favorite, g. g. g. g. [...] by Favorite.

Terms—Five guineas each cow. Application to be made to

2559 JAMES M'RAE, Superintendent.

CANDIDATE.

THIS Va'uable Yorkshire Coaching Stallion, standing sixteen hands three inches high, imported by Mr. Wilson, will stand this season at Mr. Blaxland's Estate, Luddenham, [...] cover on the following terms,—One mare £[...] two or more, £3 10s.

Candidate's stock are without exception superior to any in the Colony. Out of the [...] five mares put to him the season before last, thirty-two proved in foal, and are to be seen [...] the proprietor's run; and forty-five out of fifty, put to him last season, are now in foal. Secure paddocks with an abundance of grass and water gratis.

Every attention will be paid to mares, [...] but they will be at the risk of the owner.

ALSO CRIB,

A powerful draught Stallion, sixteen hands high, bred by Mr. Crib, of Windsor, out of a Clydesdale Mare, by Tom of Lincoln, will stand at the same place, and cover on the following terms:—

One mare £2 10s.; two or more mares, £[...] Cash to be paid before the removal of the mares.

SPANKER.

THIS well know and beautiful Draft Horse will stand during the Season, at Bond[...] tonsworth. This Horse is of a rich bay, seventeen hands high, and well adapted to get first rate carriage horses. Terms, £[...] groomage included, payable on the 1st January, 1843.

JUPITER.

THIS WELL KNOWN HORSE will stand during the Season at Mendooragu[...] River. Terms, for mares from one to [...] £3 5s.; for more than three, £3 each, [...] on the 15th January, 1843.

Printed and Published by CHARLES K[...] JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Herald Printing Office, *Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, August 25,* 1842.